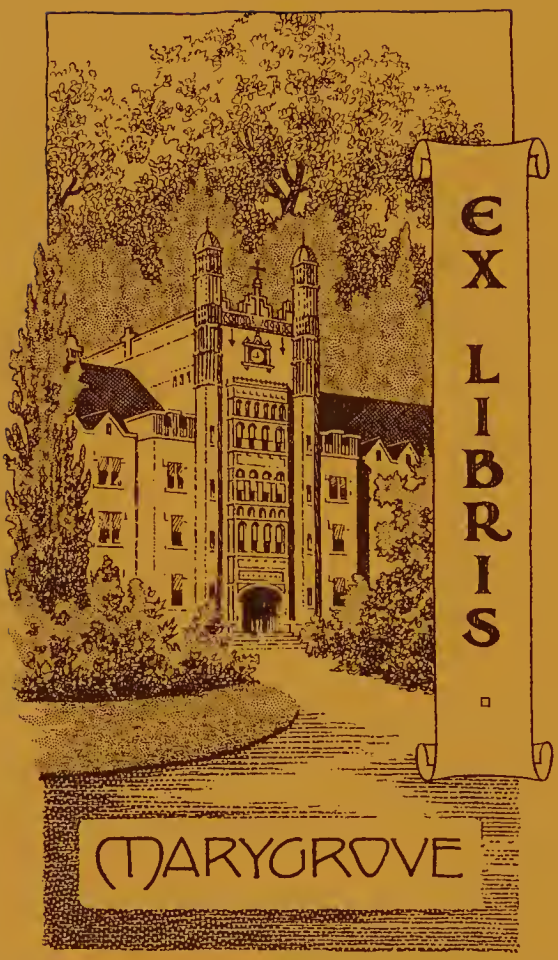
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ANNUAL REPORT OF THE AMERICAN HISTORICAL ASSOCIATION FOR THE YEAR 1925

IN ONE VOLUME
AND A SUPPLEMENTAL VOLUME

UNITED STATES
GOVERNMENT PRINTING OFFICE
WASHINGTON : 1929

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LETTER OF SUBMITTAL

SMITHSONIAN INSTITUTION,
Washington, D. C., June 29, 1928.

To the Congress of the United States:

In accordance with the act of incorporation of the American Historical Association approved January 4, 1889, I have the honor to submit to Congress the annual report of the association for the year 1925. I have the honor to be,

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

CHARLES D. WALCOTT, *Secretary.*

ACT OF INCORPORATION

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That Andrew D. White, of Ithaca, in the State of New York; George Bancroft, of Washington, in the District of Columbia; Justin Winsor, of Cambridge, in the State of Massachusetts; William F. Poole, of Chicago, in the State of Illinois; Herbert B. Adams, of Baltimore, in the State of Maryland; Clarence W. Bowen, of Brooklyn, in the State of New York, their associates and successors, are hereby created, in the District of Columbia, a body corporate and politic by the name of the American Historical Association, for the promotion of historical studies, the collection and preservation of historical manuscripts, and for kindred purposes in the interest of American history and of history in America. Said association is authorized to hold real and personal estate in the District of Columbia so far only as may be necessary to its lawful ends to an amount not exceeding $500,000, to adopt a constitution, and make by-laws not inconsistent with law. Said association shall have its principal office at Washington, in the District of Columbia, and may hold its annual meetings in such places as the said incorporators shall determine. Said association shall report annually to the Secretary of the Smithsonian Institution concerning its proceedings and the condition of historical study in America. Said secretary shall communicate to Congress the whole of such report, or such portions thereof as he shall see fit. The Regents of the Smithsonian Institution are authorized to permit said association to deposit its collections, manuscripts, books, pamphlets, and other material for history in the Smithsonian Institution or in the National Museum at their discretion, upon such conditions and under such rules as they shall prescribe.

[Approved, January 4, 1889.]

LETTER OF TRANSMITTAL

AMERICAN HISTORICAL ASSOCIATION,
Washington, D. C., June 30, 1926.

SIR: As provided by law, we have the honor to submit herewith the annual report of the American Historical Association for the year 1925.

In an effort to bring the reports to date, it has been necessary to limit the contents of this report (as well as the reports for 1922, 1923, and 1924) to the proceedings of the association and of the Pacific Coast Branch. All papers and abstracts of papers are omitted.

A supplemental volume contains a bibliography of writings on American history during the year 1925, compiled by Miss Grace Gardner Griffin.

Very respectfully,

H. BARRETT LEARNED,
Chairman Committee on Publications.
ALLEN R. BOYD, *Editor.*

To the SECRETARY OF THE SMITHSONIAN INSTITUTION,
Washington, D. C.

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CONSTITUTION

I

The name of this society shall be The American Historical Association.

II

Its objects shall be the promotion of historical studies.

III

Any person approved by the executive council may become a member by paying $5, and after the first year may continue a member by paying an annual fee of $5. On payment of $100 any person may become a life member, exempt from fees. Persons not resident in the United States may be elected as honorary or corresponding members and be exempt from the payment of fees.

IV

The officers shall be a president, a first vice president, a second vice president, a secretary, a treasurer, an assistant secretary-treasurer, and an editor.

The president, vice presidents, secretary, and treasurer shall be elected by ballot at each regular annual meeting in the manner provided in the by-laws.

The assistant secretary-treasurer and the editor shall be elected by the executive council. They shall perform such duties and receive such compensation as the council may determine.

If the office of president shall, through any cause, become vacant, the first vice president shall thereupon become president, and the second vice president shall become first vice president whenever the office of first vice president shall have been vacated.

V

There shall be an executive council, constituted as follows:

1. The president, the vice presidents, the secretary, and the treasurer.
2. Elected members, eight in number, to be chosen annually in the same manner as the officers of the association.
3. The former presidents, but a former president shall be entitled to vote for the three years succeeding the expiration of his term as president, and no longer.

VI

The executive council shall conduct the business, manage the property, and care for the general interests of the association. In the exercise of its proper functions, the council may appoint such committees, commissions, and boards as it may deem necessary. The council shall make a full report of its activities to the annual meeting of the association. The association may by vote at any annual meeting instruct the executive council to discontinue or enter upon any activity, and may take such other action in directing the affairs of the association as it may deem necessary and proper.

VII

This constitution may be amended at any annual meeting, notice of such amendment having been given at the previous annual meeting or the proposed amendment having received the approval of the executive council.

BY-LAWS

I

The officers provided for by the constitution shall have the duties and perform the functions customarily attached to their respective offices with such others as may from time to time be prescribed.

II

A nomination committee of five members shall be chosen at each annual business meeting in the manner hereafter provided for the election of officers of the association. At such convenient time prior to the 15th of September as it may determine, it shall invite every member to express to it his preference regarding every office to be filled by election at the ensuing annual business meeting and regarding the composition of the new nominating committee then to be chosen. It shall publish and mail to each member at least one month prior to the annual business meeting such nominations as it may determine upon for each elective office and for the next nominating committee. It shall prepare for use at the annual business meeting an official ballot containing, as candidates for each office or committee membership to be filled thereat, the names of its nominees and also the names of any other nominees which may be proposed to the chairman of the committee in writing by 20 or more members of the association at least one day before the annual business meeting, but such nominations by petition shall not be presented until after the committee shall have reported its nominations to the association, as provided for in the present by-law. The official ballot shall also provide under each office a blank space for voting for such further nominees as any member may present from the floor at the time of the election.

III

The annual election of officers and the choice of a nominating committee for the ensuing year shall be conducted by the use of an official ballot prepared as described in By-law II.

IV

The association authorizes the payment of traveling expenses incurred by the voting members of the council attending one meeting of that body a year, this meeting to be other than that held in connection with the annual meeting of the association.

The council may provide for the payment of expenses incurred by the secretary, the assistant secretary-treasurer, and the editor in such travel as may be necessary to the transaction of the association's business.

AMERICAN HISTORICAL ASSOCIATION

Organized at Saratoga, N. Y., September 10, 1884. Incorporated by Congress January 4, 1889

OFFICERS ELECTED DECEMBER 31, 1925

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U. S. House of Representatives

LAURENCE M. LARSON, PH. D.
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FRANK MALOY ANDERSON, A. M.
Dartmouth College

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WALTER N. SAGE, PH. D.
University of British Columbia

OLIVE KUNTZ, PH. D.
State Teachers College, San Jose

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(Deceased officers are marked thus: †)

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†JOHN JAY, LL. D., 1889–1890.
†WILLIAM WIRT HENRY, LL. D., 1890–1891.
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†HENRY ADAMS, LL. D., 1893–1894.
†GEORGE FRISBIE HOAR, LL. D., 1895.
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EDWARD CHANNING, Ph. D., Litt. D., 1920.
JEAN JULES JUSSERAND, F. B. A., 1921.
CHARLES H. HASKINS, Ph. D., Litt. D., LL. D., 1922.
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†HERBERT BAXTER ADAMS, PH. D., LL. D., 1901.
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JOHN BACH McMASTER, PH. D., LITT. D., LL. D., 1904.
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Assistant secretary-treasurer.—Patty W. Washington, 1140 Woodward Building, Washington, D. C.

Editor.—Allen R. Boyd, Library of Congress, Washington, D. C.

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Delegates in American Council of Learned Societies.—J. Franklin Jameson, 1140 Woodward Building, Washington, D. C. (term expires 1927); Charles H. Haskins, Harvard University, Cambridge, Mass. (term expires 1929).

STANDING COMMITTEES OF THE ASSOCIATION

Committee on program for the forty-first annual meeting.—Laurence B. Packard, chairman, Amherst College, Amherst, Mass.; Dice R. Anderson, Randolph-Macon Woman's College, Lynchburg, Va.; Samuel F. Bemis, George Washington University, Washington, D. C. (term expires in 1927); Eugene H. Byrne, University of Wisconsin, Madison, Wis. (term expires in 1926); Bessie L. Pierce, State University of Iowa, Iowa City, Iowa; James F. Willard, University of Colorado, Boulder, Colo. Ex officio: John S. Bassett, secretary of the American Historical Association, Smith College, Northampton, Mass.; Herbert A. Kellar, secretary of the Agricultural History Society, 679 Rush Street, Chicago, Ill.; Joseph Schafer, secretary of the Conference of Historical Societies, State Historical Society of Wisconsin, Madison, Wis.

Committee on local arrangements for the forty-first annual meeting.—Edward G. Miner, chairman, 2 Argyle Street, Rochester, N. Y.; Dexter Perkins, secretary, University of Rochester, Rochester, N. Y.

Board of editors of the American Historical Review.—J. Franklin Jameson, managing editor, 1140 Woodward Building, Washington, D. C. (term expires 1931); Sidney B. Fay, Smith College, Northampton, Mass. (1930); Francis A. Christie, 610 Arch Street, Meadville, Pa. (1929); Evarts B. Greene, Columbia University, New York, N. Y. (1928); William E. Dodd, University of Chicago, Chicago, Ill. (1927); Guy Stanton Ford, University of Minnesota, Minneapolis, Minn. (1926).

Historical manuscripts commission.—Theodore C. Pease, chairman, University of Illinois, Urbana, Ill.; Eugene C. Barker, University of Texas, Austin, Tex.; Clarence E. Carter, Miami University, Oxford, Ohio; Frank A. Golder, Stanford University, Calif.; Reginald C. McGrane, University of Cincinnati, Cincinnati, Ohio.

Committee on the Justin Winsor prize.—C. Mildred Thompson, chairman, Vassar College, Poughkeepsie, N. Y.; J. Truslow Adams, Bridgehampton, Long Island, N. Y.; C. S. Boucher, University of Chicago, Chicago, Ill.; Allan Nevins, Editorial Department, The World, New York, N. Y.; Carl Wittke, Ohio State University, Columbus, Ohio.

Committee on the Herbert Baxter Adams prize.—Carl Becker, chairman, Cornell University, Ithaca, N. Y.; Vera L. Brown, Smith College, Northampton, Mass.; Frederic Duncalf, University of Texas, Austin, Tex.; William L. Langer, Clark University, Worcester, Mass.; Richard A. Newhall, Grace Court, Williamstown, Mass.

Committee on publications (all ex officio except the chairman).—H. Barrett Learned, chairman, 2123 Bancroft Place, Washington, D. C.; Allen R. Boyd, secretary, Library of Congress, Washington, D. C.; John S. Bassett, Smith College, Northampton, Mass.; William E. Dodd, University of Chicago, Chicago, Ill.; J. Franklin Jameson, 1140 Woodward Building, Washington, D. C.; Theodore C. Pease, University of Illinois, Urbana, Ill.; O. C. Stine, chairman of the committee on publications of the Agricultural History Society, Department of Agriculture, Washington, D. C.

Committee on membership.—Austin P. Evans, chairman, Columbia University, New York, N. Y.; Robert G. Albion, Princeton University, Princeton, N. J.; James P. Baxter, 3d, Harvard University, Cambridge, Mass.; Witt Bowden, University of Pennsylvania, Philadelphia, Pa.; R. D. W. Connor, University of North Carolina, Chapel Hill, N. C.; Martha L. Edwards, 1904 Kendall Ave-

nue, Madison, Wis.; Ralph H. Gabriel, Yale University, New Haven Conn.; Charles W. Hackett, University of Texas, Austin, Tex.; John D. Hicks, University of Nebraska, Lincoln, Nebr.; Ella Lonn, Goucher College, Baltimore, Md.; Donald L. McMurry, State University of Iowa, Iowa City, Iowa; Franklin C. Palm, University of California, Berkeley, Calif.; Ulrich B. Phillips, University of Michigan, Ann Arbor, Mich.; Mrs. Bessie Leach Priddy, University of Missouri, Columbia, Mo.; J. Fred Rippy, University of Chicago, Chicago, Ill.

Conference of historical societies.—Arthur C. Cole, chairman,[1] State University of Ohio, Columbus, Ohio; Joseph Schafer, secretary, State Historical Society of Wisconsin, Madison, Wis.

Committee on national archives.—J. Franklin Jameson, chairman, 1140 Woodward Building, Washington, D. C.; Tyler Dennett, 11 Grafton Street, Chevy Chase, Md.; Charles Moore, Library of Congress, Washington, D. C.; Eben Putnam, Wellesley Farms, Mass.; J. B. Wilbur, Manchester, Vt.

Committee on bibliography.—George M. Dutcher, chairman, Wesleyan University, Middletown, Conn.; Henry R. Shipman, Princeton University, Princeton, N. J.; Sidney B. Fay, Smith College, Northampton, Mass.; Augustus H. Shearer, The Grosvenor Library, Buffalo, N. Y.; William H. Allison, Colgate University, Hamilton, N. Y.; Solon J. Buck, Minnesota Historical Society, St. Paul, Minn.; Louis J. Paetow, University of California, Berkeley, Calif.

Public archives commission.—George S. Godard, chairman, Hartford, Conn.; John H. Edmonds, 438 State House, Boston, 9, Mass.; Robert Burton House, North Carolina Historical Commission, Raleigh, N. C.; Waldo G. Leland, 1140 Woodward Building, Washington, D. C.; Thomas M. Marshall, Washington University, St. Louis, Mo.; James G. Randall, University of Illinois, Urbana, Ill.

Committee on obtaining transcripts from foreign archives.—Charles M. Andrews, chairman, Yale University, New Haven, Conn.; Waldo G. Leland, 1140 Woodward Building, Washington, D. C.; Wallace Notestein, Cornell University, Ithaca, N. Y.

Committee on hereditary patriotic societies.—Dixon R. Fox, chairman, Columbia University, New York, N. Y.; Arthur Adams, Trinity College, Hartford, Conn.; Natalie S. Lincoln, Editor D. A. R., Memorial Continental Hall, Washington, D. C.; Mrs. Albert Sioussat, Arundel Club, Baltimore, Md.

Committee on historical research in colleges.—William K. Boyd, chairman, Duke University, Durham, N. C.; E. Merton Coulter, University of Georgia, Athens, Ga.; Asa E. Martin, Pennsylvania State College, State College, Pa.; Fred A. Shannon, Iowa State Teachers College, Cedar Falls, Iowa; William W. Sweet, DePauw University, Greencastle, Ind.

Committee on the George Louis Beer prize.—Bernadotte E. Schmitt, chairman, University of Chicago, Chicago, Ill.; A. L. P. Dennis, Clark University, Worcester, Mass.; Edward M. Earle, Columbia University, New York, N. Y.; Robert H. Lord, Harvard University, Cambridge, Mass.; Charles Seymour, Yale University, New Haven, Conn.

Committee on history teaching in the schools.—A. C. Krey, chairman, University of Minnesota, Minneapolis, Minn.; John S. Bassett, Smith College, Northampton, Mass.; Guy Stanton Ford, University of Minnesota, Minneapolis, Minn.; Ernest Horn, University of Iowa, Iowa City, Iowa; Henry Johnson, Teachers College, Columbia University, New York, N. Y.; William E. Lingelbach, University of Pennsylvania, Philadelphia, Pa.; Jesse H. Newlon, Denver, Colo.; L. C. Marshall, University of Chicago, Chicago, Ill.; C. E. Merriam, University of Chicago, Chicago, Ill.

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[1] Elected at the business meeting of the Conference of Historical Societies.

Committee on the Jusserand medal.—Charles Moore, chairman, Library of Congress, Washington, D. C.; David Jayne Hill, 1745 Rhode Island Avenue NW., Washington, D. C.; Charles H. Haskins, Harvard University, Cambridge, Mass.

Committee on endowment.—Albert J. Beveridge, chairman, 4164 Washington Boulevard, Indianapolis, Ind.; Evarts B. Greene, vice chairman, Kent Hall, Columbia University, New York, N. Y.; Solon J. Buck, executive secretary, University of Minnesota, Minneapolis, Minn.; Charles M. Andrews, Yale University, New Haven, Conn.; John S. Bassett, Smith College, Northampton, Mass.; H. A. Cushing, 43 Cedar Street, New York, N. Y.; Guy Stanton Ford, University of Minnesota, Minneapolis, Minn.; Worthington C. Ford, 1154 Boyleston Street, Boston, 17, Mass.; Charles H. Haskins, 53 Francis Avenue, Cambridge, Mass.; J. Franklin Jameson, 1140 Woodward Building, Washington, D. C.; E. B. Krehbiel, 1140 Thirty-eighth Street, Sacramento, Calif.; H. Barrett Learned, 2123 Bancroft Place, Washington, D. C.; Stewart L. Mims, care J. Walter Thompson Co., 244 Madison Avenue, New York, N. Y.; Charles Moore, Library of Congress, Washington, D. C.; William A. Morris, 1815 San Ramon Avenue, Berkeley, Calif.; Dana C. Munro, Princeton University, Princeton, N. J.; Conyers Read, 1218 Snyder Avenue, Philadelphia, Pa.; Otto L. Schmidt, Mallers Building, Chicago, Ill.; Henry M. Wriston, Lawrence College, Appleton, Wis.

Executive committee of the committee on endowment.—Albert J. Beveridge, chairman; John S. Bassett, H. A. Cushing, Evarts B. Greene, J. Franklin Jameson, E. B. Krehbiel, Stewart L. Mims, Charles Moore, Dana C. Munro.

Committee on the documentary historical publications of the United States.—J. Franklin Jameson, chairman, 1140 Woodward Building, Washington, D. C.; Charles M. Andrews, Yale University, New Haven, Conn.; John S. Bassett, Smith College, Northampton, Mass.; Worthington C. Ford, 1154 Boylston Street, Boston, 17, Mass.; Andrew C. McLaughlin, University of Chicago, Chicago, Ill.; John Bach McMaster, 2109 Delancey Street, Philadelphia, Pa.; Charles Moore, Library of Congress, Washington, D. C.; Frederick J. Turner, 2214 Van Hise Avenue, Madison, Wis.

Delegates in the Social Science Research Council.—Guy Stanton Ford, University of Minnesota, Minneapolis, Minn. (appointed for three years); A. M. Schlesinger, Harvard University, Cambridge, Mass. (appointed for two years); William E. Dodd, University of Chicago, Chicago, Ill. (appointed for one year).

SPECIAL COMMITTEES OF THE ASSOCIATION

Committee on bibliography of modern British history.—Edward P. Cheyney, chairman, University of Pennsylvania, Philadelphia, Pa.; Arthur L. Cross, 705 South State Street, Ann Arbor, Mich.; Roger B. Merriman, 175 Brattle Street, Cambridge, Mass.; Wallace Notestein, Cornell University, Ithaca, N. Y.; Conyers Read, 1218 Snyder Avenue, Philadelphia, Pa.

Committee on the writing of history.—Jean Jules Jusserand, chairman, Ministry of Foreign Affairs, Paris, France; John S. Bassett, secretary, Smith College, Northampton, Mass.; Wilbur C. Abbott, Harvard University, Cambridge, Mass.; Charles W. Colby, 560 Pine Avenue, West, Montreal, Canada.

Representatives in the International Committee of Historical Sciences.—James T. Shotwell, 407 West One hundred and seventeenth Street, New York, N. Y.; Waldo G. Leland, 1140 Woodward Building, Washington, D. C.

Committee on preparing a program for research and publication.—Dana C. Munro, chairman, Princeton University, Princeton, N. J.; William K. Boyd, Duke University, Durham, N. C.; Carlton J. H. Hayes, Columbia University,

New York, N. Y.; Marcus W. Jernegan, University of Chicago, Chicago, Ill.; Arthur M. Schlesinger, Harvard University, Cambridge, Mass.

Committee on the centennial of the Panama Congress, 1926.—William R. Shepherd, chairman, Columbia University, New York, N. Y.; Reginald F. Arragon, Reed College, Portland, Oreg.; Herbert E. Bolton, University of California, Berkeley, Calif.; Charles E. Chapman, University of California, Berkeley, Calif.; Paul N. Garber, Duke University, Durham, N. C.; Charles W. Hackett, University of Texas, Austin, Tex.; Clarence H. Haring, Harvard University, Cambridge, Mass.; Herman G. James, University of Nebraska, Lincoln, Nebr.; Percy A. Martin, Stanford University, Calif.; William W. Pierson, University of North Carolina, Chapel Hill, N. C.; Herbert I. Priestley, University of California, Berkeley, Calif.; J. Fred Rippy, University of Chicago, Chicago, Ill.; James A. Robertson, 54 Flower Avenue, Takoma Park, Md.; William S. Robertson, University of Illinois, Urbana, Ill.

Representative on the committee to consider the publication of an encyclopedia of the social sciences.—Carlton J. H. Hayes, Columbia University, New York, N. Y.

ORGANIZATION AND ACTIVITIES

The American Historical Association is the national organization for the promotion of historical writing and studies in the United States. It was founded in 1884 by a group of representative scholars, and in 1889 was chartered by Congress. Its national character is emphasized by fixing its principal office in Washington and by providing for the publication of its annual reports by the United States Government through the secretary of the Smithsonian Institution. The membership of the association, at present about 3,000, is drawn from every State in the Union, as well as from Canada and South America. To all who desire to promote the development of history, local, national, or general, and to all who believe that a correct knowledge of the past is essential to a right understanding of the present, the association makes a strong appeal through its publications and other activities.

The meetings of the association are held annually during the last week in December in cities so chosen as to accommodate in turn the members living in different parts of the country, and the average attendance is about 400. The meetings afford an opportunity for members to become personally acquainted and to discuss matters in which they have a common interest.

The principal publications of the association are the Annual Report and the American Historical Review. The former, usually in two volumes, is printed for the association by the Government and is distributed free to all members who request it. It contains the proceedings of the association, as well as valuable collections of documents, edited by the historical manuscripts commission, reports on American archives, prepared by the public archives commission, bibliographical contributions, reports on history teaching, on the activities of historical societies and other agencies, etc., and an annual group of papers on agricultural history contributed by the Agricultural History Society. The American Historical Review is the official organ of the association and the recognized organ of the historical profession in the United States. It is published quarterly, each number containing about 225 pages. It presents to the reader authoritative articles, critical reviews of important new works on history, groups of inedited documents, and news of many and varied activities in the field of history. The Review is indispensable to all who wish to keep abreast of the progress of historical scholarship, and is of much value and interest to the general reader. It is distributed to all members of the association in part return for their dues.

For the encouragement of historical research the association offers two biennial prizes, each of $200, for the best printed or manuscript monograph in the English language submitted by a writer residing in the Western Hemisphere who has not achieved an established reputation. The Justin Winsor prize, offered in the even years, is awarded for an essay in the history of the Western Hemisphere, including the insular possessions of the United States. In odd years the Herbert Baxter Adams prize is awarded for an essay in the history of the Eastern Hemisphere.

A third prize, bearing the name of its founder the late George Louis Beer, amounting to $250, is offered annually for the best work upon any phase of European international history since 1895; while a medal struck in honor of Jean Jules Jusserand, late ambassador of the French Republic to the United States and a former president of the association, is offered annually for the best work on intellectual relations between America and one or more European countries.

To the subject of history teaching the association has devoted much and consistent attention through conferences held at the annual meetings, the investigations of committees and the preparation of reports. The association has a close advisory relationship with The Historical Outlook, that valuable organ of those engaged in teaching history and the social studies. A standing committee on history teaching gives constant attention to that vital part of the school curriculum.

The association maintains close relations with the State and local historical societies through a conference organized under the auspices of the association and holding a meeting each year in connection with the annual meeting of the association. In this meeting of delegates the various societies discuss such problems as the collection and editing of historical material, the maintenance of museums and libraries, the fostering of popular interest in historical matters, the marking of sites, the observance of historical anniversaries, etc. The proceedings of the conference are printed in the Annual Report of the association.

The Pacific Coast Branch of the association, organized in 1904, affords an opportunity for the members living in the Far West to have meetings (held in the month of November in various cities of the Pacific coast) and an organization of their own while retaining full membership in the parent body. In 1915 the association met with the branch in San Francisco, Berkeley, and Palo Alto in celebration of the opening of the Panama Canal.

From the first the association has pursued the policy of inviting to its membership not only those professionally or otherwise actively engaged in historical work but also those whose interest in history or in the advancement of historical science is such that they wish to ally themselves with the association in the furtherance of its various objects. Thus the association counts among its members lawyers, clergymen, editors, publishers, physicians, officers of the Army and Navy, merchants, bankers, and farmers—all of whom find material of especial interest in the publications of the association.

Membership in the association is obtained through election by the executive council, upon nomination by a member, or by direct application. The annual dues are $5, there being no initiation fee. The fee for life membership is $100, which secures exemption from all annual dues.

Inquiries respecting the association, its work, publications, prizes, meetings, membership, etc., should be addressed to the assistant secretary of the association at 1140 Woodward Building, Washington, D. C., from whom they will receive prompt attention.

HISTORICAL PRIZES

JUSTIN WINSOR AND HERBERT BAXTER ADAMS PRIZES

For the purpose of encouraging historical research the American Historical Association offers two prizes, each prize of $200: The Justin Winsor prize in American history and the Herbert Baxter Adams prize in the history of the Eastern Hemisphere. The Winsor prize is offered in the even years (as heretofore), and the Adams prize in the odd years. Both prizes are designed to encourage writers who have not published previously any considerable work or obtained an established reputation. Either prize shall be awarded for an excellent monograph or essay, printed or in manuscript, submitted to the committee of award. Monographs must be submitted on or before April 1 of the given year. In the case of a printed monograph the date of publication must fall within a period of two and a quarter years prior to April 1. A monograph to which a prize has been awarded in manuscript may, if it is deemed in all respects available, be published in the annual report of the association. Competition shall be limited to monographs written or published in the English language by writers of the Western Hemisphere.

In making the award the committee will consider not only research, accuracy, and originality, but also clearness of expression and logical arrangement. The successful monograph must reveal marked excellence of style. Its subject matter should afford a distinct contribution to knowledge of a sort beyond that having merely personal or local interest. The monograph must conform to the accepted canons of historical research and criticism. A manuscript—including text, notes, bibliography, appendices, etc.—must not exceed 100,000 words if designed for publication in the annual report of the association.

The Justin Winsor prize: The monograph must be based upon independent and original investigation in American history. The phrase "American history" includes the history of the United States and other countries of the Western Hemisphere. The monograph may deal with any aspect or phase of that history.

The Herbert Baxter Adams prize: The monograph must be based upon independent and original investigation in the history of the Eastern Hemisphere. The monograph may deal with any aspect or phase of that history, as in the case of the Winsor prize.

GEORGE LOUIS BEER PRIZE

In accordance with the terms of a bequest by the late George Louis Beer, of New York City, the American Historical Association offers the George Louis Beer prize in European international history. The prize is $250, and is awarded annually for the best work upon "any phase of European international history since 1895."

The competition is limited to citizens of the United States and to works that shall be submitted to the American Historical Association. A work may be submitted in either manuscript or print.

Works must be submitted on or before April 1 of each year in order to be considered for the competition of that year. In the case of printed works the date of publication must fall within a period of two and a quarter years prior to April 1.

A work submitted in competition for the Herbert Baxter Adams prize may at the same time, if its subject meets the requirements, be submitted for the George Louis Beer prize; but no work that shall have been so submitted for both prizes will be admitted to the competition for the Beer prize in any subsequent year.

In making the award the committee in charge will consider not only research, accuracy, and originality, but also clearness of expression, logical arrangement, and general excellence of style.

The prize is designed especially to encourage those who have not published previously any considerable work nor obtained an established reputation.

Only works in the English language will receive consideration.

Inquiries concerning these prizes should be addressed to the chairman of the respective committees or to the secretary of the American Historical Association, 1140 Woodward Building, Washington, D. C.

The Justin Winsor prize (which until 1906 was offered annually) has been awarded to the following:

1896. Herman V. Ames, "The proposed amendments to the Constitution of the United States."

1900. William A. Schaper, "Sectionalism and representation in South Carolina."

1901. Ulrich B. Phillips, "Georgia and State rights."

1902. Charles McCarthy, "The Anti-Masonic Party."

1903. Louise Phelps Kellogg, "The American colonial charter: A study of its relation to English administration, chiefly after 1688."

1904. William R. Manning, "The Nootka Sound controversy."

1906. Annie Heloise Abel, "The history of events resulting in Indian consolidation west of the Mississippi River."

1908. Clarence Edwin Carter, "Great Britain and the Illinois country, 1765–1774."

1910. Edward Raymond Turner, "The Negro in Pennsylvania: Slavery—servitude—freedom, 1639–1861."

1912. Arthur Charles Cole, "The Whig Party in the South."

1914. Mary W. Williams, "Anglo-American Isthmian diplomacy, 1815–1915."

1916. Richard J. Purcell, "Connecticut in transition, 1775–1818."

1918. Arthur M. Schlesinger, "The colonial merchants and the American Revolution, 1763–1776." (Columbia University Studies in History, Economics and Public Law, Vol. LXXVIII, whole number 182. New York, Longmans, Green & Co., agents.)

1920. F. Lee Benns, "The American struggle for the British West India carrying-trade, 1815–1830." (Indiana University Studies, Vol. X, No. 56. Bloomington, Ind., University Bookstore.)

1922. Lawrence Henry Gipson, "Jared Ingersoll: A study of American loyalism in relation to British colonial government." (Yale Historical Publications, Miscellany VIII. New Haven, Yale University Press.)

1924. Elizabeth B. White, "Franco-American relations, 1812–1914."

From 1897 to 1899 and in 1905 the Justin Winsor prize was not awarded.

The Herbert Baxter Adams prize has been awarded to:

1905. David S. Muzzey, "The spiritual Franciscans."

1907. In equal division—Edward B. Krehbiel, "The interdict: Its history and its operation, with especial attention to the time of Pope Innocent III"; and William S. Robertson, "Francisco de Miranda and the revolutionizing of Spanish America."

1909. Wallace Notestein, "A history of witchcraft in England from 1558 to 1718."

1911. Louise Fargo Brown, "The political activities of the Baptists and Fifth-Monarchy men in England during the interregnum."

1913. Violet Barbour, "Henry Bennet, Earl of Arlington."

1915. Theodore C. Pease, "The leveller movement."

1917. Frederick L. Nussbaum, "Commercial policy in the French Revolution: A study of the career of G. J. A. Ducher."

1919. William Thomas Morgan, "English political parties and leaders in the reign of Queen Anne, 1702–1710." (Yale Historical Publications, Miscellany VII. New Haven, Yale University Press.)

1921. Einar Joranson, "The Danegeld in France."

1923. In equal division—Mary Hume Maguire, "History of the oath ex officio in England"; and John Thomas McNeill, "The Celtic penitentials and their influence on continental Christianity." (Champion. Paris, 1923.)

1925. Frederick S. Rodkey, "The Turco-Egyptian question in the relations of England, France, and Russia, 1832–1841." (University of Illinois Studies in the Social Sciences, Vol. XI, Nos. 3 and 4. University of Illinois Press, Urbana, Ill., 1924–25.)

The essays of Messrs. Muzzey, Krehbiel, Carter, Notestein, Turner, Cole, Pease, Purcell, Nussbaum, Miss Brown, Miss Barbour, and Miss Williams have been published by the association in a series of separate volumes. The earlier Winsor prize essays were printed in the annual reports.

The George Louis Beer prize has been awarded to:

1923. In equal division—Walter Russell Batsell, "The mandatory system: Its historical background and relation to the new imperialism"; and Edward Mead Earle, "Turkey, the Great Powers, and the Bagdad Railway." (The Macmillan Company, New York, 1923.)

1924. Alfred L. P. Dennis, "The foreign policies of Soviet Russia." (New York, E. P. Dutton & Co., 1924.)

1925. Edith P. Stickney, "Southern Albania or northern Epirus in European international affairs, 1912–1923."

In 1922 the George Louis Beer prize was not awarded.

STATISTICS OF MEMBERSHIP

DECEMBER 15, 1925

I. General

Total membership	2,962
Life	133
Annual	2,567
Institutions	262
Total paid membership, including life members	2,538
Delinquent, total	424
Since last bill	419
For one year	5
Loss, total	206
Deaths	26
Resignations	60
Dropped	120
Gain, total	378
Life	1
Annual	362
Institutions	15
Total number of elections	391
Net gain	172

II. By Regions

New England: Maine, New Hampshire, Vermont, Massachusetts, Rhode Island, Connecticut	419
North Atlantic: New York, New Jersey, Pennsylvania, Delaware, Maryland, District of Columbia	956
South Atlantic: Virginia, North Carolina, South Carolina, Georgia, Florida	164
North Central: Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, Michigan, Wisconsin	611
South Central: Alabama, Mississippi, Tennessee, Kentucky, West Virginia	89
West Central: Minnesota, Iowa, Missouri, Arkansas, Louisiana, North Dakota, South Dakota, Nebraska, Kansas, Oklahoma, Texas	356
Pacific Coast: Montana, Wyoming, Colorado, New Mexico, Idaho, Utah, Nevada, Arizona, Washington, Oregon, California	241
Territories and dependencies: Porto Rico, Alaska, Hawaii, Philippine Islands, Canal Zone	18
Other countries	108
	2,962

III. By States

	Members	New members, 1925		Members	New members, 1925
Alabama	17	6	New Hampshire	31	1
Alaska	1	1	New Jersey	99	13
Arizona	5	1	New Mexico	4	------
Arkansas	10	3	New York	459	62
California	134	15	North Carolina	44	3
Canal Zone	1	------	North Dakota	9	1
Colorado	29	4	Ohio	172	27
Connecticut	89	12	Oklahoma	16	------
Delaware	13	3	Oregon	18	3
District of Columbia	103	4	Pennsylvania	229	29
Florida	6	2	Philippine Islands	6	1
Georgia	25	4	Porto Rico	5	1
Hawaii	5	1	Rhode Island	25	4
Idaho	6	------	South Carolina	19	1
Illinois	190	21	South Dakota	15	2
Indiana	72	12	Tennessee	20	4
Iowa	59	11	Texas	59	12
Kansas	32	3	Utah	5	1
Kentucky	19	3	Vermont	14	1
Louisiana	17	1	Virginia	70	11
Maine	16	1	Washington	25	7
Maryland	53	6	West Virginia	24	2
Massachusetts	244	18	Wisconsin	74	8
Michigan	103	22	Wyoming	3	------
Minnesota	56	7	Canada	35	5
Mississippi	9	1	Cuba	------	------
Missouri	62	4	Latin America	4	------
Montana	7	1	Foreign	69	8
Nebraska	21	4			
Nevada	5	------		2,962	378

Statistics of Membership, 1921–1925

I. GENERAL

	1921	1922	1923	1924	5
Total membership	2,633	2,592	2,578	2,790	2,962
Life	116	138	134	132	133
Annual	2,286	2,229	2,211	2,409	2,567
Institutions	231	225	233	249	262
Total paid membership	2,106	2,038	2,185	2,416	2,538
Delinquent, total	527	554	393	374	424
Since last bill	502	532	376	357	419
For one year	25	22	17	17	5
Loss, total	219	292	263	197	206
Deaths	29	31	22	28	26
Resignations	67	106	63	51	60
Dropped	123	155	178	118	120
Gain, total	328	251	249	409	378
Life	4	4	-------	-------	1
Annual	309	238	233	389	362
Institutions	15	9	16	20	15
Total number of elections	304	210	203	399	391
Net gain or loss	109	−41	−14	212	172

II. BY REGIONS

New England	387	388	393	409	419
North Atlantic	828	807	812	902	956
South Atlantic	159	136	139	162	164
North Central	517	537	535	572	611
South Central	72	63	68	77	89
West Central	324	344	317	331	356
Pacific Coast	242	219	217	230	241
Territories	7	5	6	12	18
Other countries	97	93	91	95	108
	2,633	2,592	2,578	2,790	2,962

I. PROCEEDINGS OF THE FORTIETH ANNUAL MEETING OF THE AMERICAN HISTORICAL ASSOCIATION

ANN ARBOR, MICH., DECEMBER 29–31, 1925

THE MEETING OF THE AMERICAN HISTORICAL ASSOCIATION AT ANN ARBOR [1]

When the American Historical Association held its sixteenth annual meeting at Detroit, during three days at the end of December, 1900, the middle day of the three was spent in Ann Arbor, on invitation from the University of Michigan. Hospitable as were the desires of that university, and capital as was the part which its historical teachers took in the work of making the meeting a success, it was recognized that Ann Arbor had not suitable accommodations, such as were afforded by the hotel in Detroit, for the entertainment of an historical convention of two or three hundred members. But the apparatus of human life has grown greatly in these 25 years, and in few regions more than in southeastern Michigan. Ann Arbor, which had some 14,000 inhabitants in 1900, now has some 22,000. The University of Michigan, which then had a little over 3,000 students, now has 9,000. Its buildings, which when the association first saw them were the usual "fortuitous concourse" of ugly units that in old times marked the typical American campus—unrelated specimens of every variety of architecture but the good—are now an imposing and concordant array of handsome structures, entirely capable of receiving such a gathering and giving its members hospitable entertainment and pleasure. Foremost among them for such purposes was the far-famed Michigan Union; foremost for beauty the magnificent Lawyers' Club, whose great dining hall is not surpassed by any at Oxford or Cambridge; foremost in professional attractions for the student of history the wonderful William L. Clements Library. The union provided halls for most of the meetings, rooms for many attending members, restaurants, and lobbies for social conference. A reception in the Clements Library on the first afternoon, a smoker in the union on the second evening, and a luncheon at noon of the third day marked the hospitality of the university to the association and its allied organizations. Speeches, wise or witty or both, were made at the luncheon by Prof. Dixon R. Fox, of Columbia University; by Prof. Peter Guilday, of the Catholic University of America, secretary of the American Catholic Historical Association; and by the president of the American Historical Association, Prof. Charles M. Andrews, of Yale University. For all the arrangements thoughtfully and skillfully made for the entertainment and comfort of the visiting members, it is proper to record here their great indebtedness to the chairman of the committee of local arrangements, Prof. William A.

[1] This account of the Ann Arbor meeting is taken, with some modifications and abridgments, from the American Historical Review for April, 1926.

Frayer, to its secretary, Prof. Preston W. Slosson, and to their colleagues of the historical department of the university.

At the time of the Detroit-Ann Arbor meeting of 1900 there were 1,626 members of the American Historical Association; the number reported at the recent meeting was 2,962. That meeting was attended by two or three hundred of the members; at the meeting of December, 1925, the registration was 460, an exceptionally high number, surpassed on only a few preceding occasions of meeting—and they came from 41 States and Canada. This is not the place to enlarge upon the imponderable gains of the last quarter century, or those which can not be expressed in numbers, but they have certainly been such as to gratify all who have the interests of the society at heart.

The allied organizations which have been alluded to were the Mississippi Valley Historical Association and the Agricultural History Society, which, according to their custom, held their meetings at the same time and place, the American Catholic Historical Association, which often follows this practice, the Bibliographical Society of America, and the new History of Science Society. Of the first two, each had a joint meeting with the parent society and a special dinner. At the dinner of the agricultural group Prof. William L. Westermann. of Columbia University, read a paper on "Ancient Egyptian agriculture as revealed in the papyri." The Bibliographical Society, meeting appropriately in the Clements Library, heard reports on union lists of periodicals, on the completion of Sabin's Dictionary of Books Relating to America, on the Guide to Historical Literature which is being prepared by a committee of the American Historical Association under the chairmanship of Prof. George M. Dutcher, of Wesleyan University, and on other bibliographical enterprises, and an entertaining paper by Prof. Randolph G. Adams, librarian of the Clements Library, "Some thoughts on historians' relationship to a library of rare books."

The program of the American Catholic Historical Association was given by experiment an unusual form, which, however, seems to have worked out to a very gratifying success. The 17 papers on the program had a unified purpose and lay all in the same field, that of the history of Catholic historiography. Each of them was devoted to the life, characteristics, and work of an individual Catholic historical writer—Eusebius, Augustine, Orosius, Gregory of Tours, Bede, Ordericus Vitalis, Baronius and Bollandus Mabillon and Muratori, Lingard, Janssen, Denifle, Pastor, and others. There was no presidential address, the president of the society, Prof. Henry Jones Ford, having died in August. A special topic for practical consideration at one of the conferences of the society was the making of a guide to the printed materials for American Catholic history. Prof. Parker T. Moon, of Columbia University, was elected president of the society for the ensuing year, Dr. Peter Guilday reelected secretary.

Before the History of Science Society, Dr. John K. Wright, of the American Geographical Society, made "A plea for the history of geography"; Mr. Edwin W. Schreiber, of Chicago, gave an account of "Some phases of the history of the metric system"; Prof. Florian Cajori, of the University of California, presented an "Historical view of the educational value of mathematics"; and Prof. Louis C. Karpinski, of the University of Michigan, read a paper on "The first textbook in America."

Among the many merits of the program of the American Historical Association, framed by a committee of which Prof. William E. Dodd, of the University of Chicago, was chairman, a high rank would be accorded to the large place which was given to the younger members of the association. The younger members being, however, too modest to stray outside the fields which they have securely made their own, the effect was that much of the program was devoted to subjects of limited range. In consequence of this, there could be little real discussion of the papers, few auditors having the temerity to dissent publicly from the views of one who has apparently made himself master of a small, or perhaps obscure, portion of history. But the absence of lively discussion from our annual meetings is an old story and has been already dwelt upon, perhaps to satiety, by one who is now presenting his twenty-fourth of these annual chronicles.

Another theme of annual lamentation is the excessive length or copiousness of the program. Can it not be simplified? Sixty-odd papers or addresses was too many last year; it was too many this year. The program of 1900 contained 17 papers, yet was, if memory can be trusted, quite as enjoyable and nearly as instructive. But perhaps it is only the man who attempts to report such a meeting who is bewildered by its kaleidoscopic variety, and the only criticism of the program which was known to be expressed with any warmth concerned the late day on which it was mailed to the members from Ann Arbor. This we may dwell upon without offense, because it was uncertain where the fault lay; it certainly inconvenienced many members in making their arrangements, especially those who could come for but part of the meeting, and probably kept not a few members from coming at all. The executive council instructed the committee appointed to make the program for the next annual meeting that its text should be in the hands of the assistant secretary before November 1, and should be printed by her and sent out from Washington.

According to custom, there was a general session on the first evening, that of December 29, at which, in the absence of the president of the university, an address of welcome was given by Mr. William L. Clements, a member of the board of regents, and the president of the association, Prof. Charles M. Andrews, read his

presidential address. Mr. Clements announced two accessions of the highest importance to the manuscript section of the Clements Library, namely, the Clinton Papers and the papers of Gen. Nathanael Greene. The Clinton collection includes the papers of Admiral George Clinton, Governor of New York 1741–1753, of Gen. Sir Henry Clinton, British commander in chief in America, papers many hundreds in number, and of his son. The papers of General Greene, numbering some thousands and bound in 22 volumes, embrace some 800 of his own letters. Both collections are of the very highest importance for the history of the Revolutionary War, especially of its later years.[2]

Doctor Andrews's presidential address, entitled, "The American Revolution: an Interpretation," was published in the January number of the American Historical Review.[3]

The general session held on the second evening was devoted to the problems of the Far East. Three papers were read—one by Harold S. Quigley, professor of political science in the University of Minnesota on "Extraterritoriality in China"; one by Prof. Paul H. Clyde, of the Ohio State University, on "Japan and the open-door policy in Manchuria" in the period from 1905 to 1907, during which the Russian and Japanese Armies were being withdrawn from Manchuria after the Russo-Japanese War; and one by Mr. William Boyd Carpenter, of Washington, on the position and duties of "The United States in the Orient." Mr. Clyde's paper was history, the other two were not; but the group in the association devoted to the affairs of the Far East tends always to fill its program with discourses on present-day policies rather than with Far Eastern history, the number of students in the United States interested in the former being really much larger than that of those interested in the latter. Somewhat the same has often been true of the sessions which by intention were devoted to Latin-American history. Mr. Clyde maintained that, in the years in question, Japan observed in Manchuria the principle of the open door as defined by Secretary Hay's note of November 13, 1899, comprising noninterference with treaty ports, equitable administration of the Chinese treaty tariff, and avoidance of discrimination in the matter of railway charges and harbor dues; and he held that no broader interpretation of the doctrine was justified until it was redefined at the Washington conference.

A third general session had been planned for the last evening of the convention, but circumstances required one of the two speakers to leave the meeting before that time, and the session was abandoned, place being found elsewhere for the other address, that of Prof. Nathaniel W. Stephenson, on "John C. Calhoun, 1812 and after."[4]

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[2] A fuller description of the two collections is printed in the Michigan Alumnus for January, 1926.

[3] Am. Hist. Rev., January, 1926, pp. 219–232.

[4] Am. Hist. Rev., July, 1926, pp. 701–707.

One other occasion of general meeting remains to be spoken of, and one of the most important. In view of the effort which the association had undertaken, to raise its endowment from the present sum of about $50,000 to $500,000 (by later deliberations, however, the amount to be sought for has been raised to a million), it was arranged that the general luncheon of the second day of the convention should take the form of a conference on the responsibilities and resources of the association. It was given especial distinction by a brilliant address from Prof. Guy S. Ford, of the University of Minnesota, on the purpose and future of the society, in which he directed attention to the new forms which historical research is taking on and must increasingly take on in the future, by reason of the advances made by other sciences and the complex demands which such advances in economic, social, and psychological knowledge make upon the historian. Prof. Arthur M. Schlesinger, of Harvard University, enlarged upon the opportunities for historical research now open to American students, and made helpful suggestions as to the use of those opportunities. Hon. Albert J. Beveridge, formerly Senator from Indiana, expressing himself with much warmth of appreciation concerning the present and future importance of the association, spoke with much force and eloquence upon "Historical research as a public interest," and the strong claim which such a society has for larger means.

Upon these speeches followed a report of progress in the campaign for endowment by Prof. Evarts B. Greene, of Columbia University, who at the meeting a year before had been appointed chairman of the committee on the subject. The increase of endowment, it should be explained, is intended, first, to provide more adequate and steady support for the varied kinds of work which the association already has in hand; and secondly, to enable it to assume a more pronounced and much-needed leadership in the promotion of historical research and publication. Among the steps of progress reported, from a year necessarily devoted mainly to planning and preliminaries, one of the most interesting and one of the most encouraging as to the hold which the association has on the most thoughtful minds, was the formation of a national advisory committee. Their names will serve as guaranties to the public that the effort in which the association is engaged commends itself to a remarkable group of national leaders—the Vice President, Mr. Root, Mr. Hughes, Secretary Hoover, Senators Bayard and Glass and Cummins and Deneen and Beveridge and John Sharp Williams, Governors Lowden and Montague, Mr. John W. Davis, Mr. Dwight W. Morrow, and many such. The progress of the campaign will be fully chronicled from time to time in the pages of the American Historical Review, devoted to "Historical news," of which no part should be more interesting

to members than this. Meantime it is to be mentioned with regret that Professor Greene, who has expended unwearied labor and many hours in doing the preliminary parts of the work and smoothing its pathway toward success, found it necessary to resign the chairmanship of the committee. The carlier resignation of Prof. Henry M. Wriston from the position of executive secretary of the committee, on his election to the presidency of Lawrence College, was mentioned at the time of its occurrence. At the Ann Arbor meeting a reorganization of the committee, made necessary by these rcsignations, was effected by the appointment of Mr. Beveridge as chairman and the engagement of Prof. Solon J. Buck, of the University of Minnesota and the Minnesota Historical Society, to serve as executive secretary in New York from the bcginning of February till September, giving his whole time to the work with the aid of an executive subcommittee mostly resident in that city. Professor Greene has consented to be vice chairman of the committee.

The semiautonomous annual conference of historical societies, held on the third morning of the sessions, was devoted to the question, How may the work of collection and publication as carried on by historical societies be made more effective for the purpose of general history? Prof. Arthur C. Cole, of the Ohio State University, discussed this question in its relation to the "General social history of the United States"; Prof. Frederic L. Paxson, of the University of Wisconsin, in its relation to "Recent and future history"; and there was extended discussion by others; but a full record of the proceedings will be presented in the annual pamphlet report which the efficient secretary of the conference, Dr. Joseph Schafer, succeeds in bringing out so promptly.

Another practical conference was that on opportunities for research in the colleges, meaning especially those colleges remote from universities and large libraries. In this session, arranged for by the chairman of the association's committee on the subject, Prof. William K. Boyd, of Duke University, there was informal discussion by Prof. James O. Knauss, of the Florida State College; Herbert C. Bell, of Bowdoin College; and Caroline Sparrow, of Sweet Briar College, and by others.

When the annual meeting of such an association is the fortieth and when so large a proportion of the total membership attends each year, it may be taken for granted, without rhetorical or complimentary amplification, that the proceedings of an annual meeting—papers, practical conferences, luncheons and dinncrs and social contacts and conversations—are profitable to the profession and edifying and pleasing to its individual members. But if one is dispensed from the necessity of describing these general cffects, apparently one can not be dispensed from that of giving some account of the contents of the papers read, even though there remain 41 of them—21 in the

history of the Old World, 20 in the history of America—that have not yet been mentioned. The sessions in which they were grouped, with a laudable effort, more definite than has been usual, to bring together closely related papers, were entitled as for ancient history, medieval history, personalities of Tudor-Stuart England (no session seems to have aroused more interest than this), the revolution and the restoration in France, American colonial history, Union problems of the Civil War (Confederate problems, it will be remembered, were considered at Richmond the year before), Canadian-American relations, Latin-American relations, chiefly of the times of the Panama Congress, a hundred years ago, and the joint sessions with other societies on the history of the Mississippi Valley and on agricultural history. But it seems convenient, disregarding somewhat these groupings, to deal with the papers in an order more nearly chronological.

In the session held jointly with the Agricultural History Society, Prof. Albert T. Olmstead, of the University of Illinois, read a paper on "Land tenure in the ancient Orient,"[5] embracing a great variety of tenures, freehold, servile, feudal, in Egypt, Babylonia, Assyria, Palestine, and Persia. At the annual dinner of the same society, Prof. William L. Westermann, of Columbia University, out of such knowledge of ancient Egyptian agriculture as can be derived from the papyri, especially from the document files of Zenon, gave an account of the condition of agricultural and other labor under Ptolemy Philadelphus. Absolute as the economic organization of the Ptolemaic state appeared to be, the extent of governmental coercion in the third century B. C. was limited by the pressure upon Greek capital and by the heavy demand for labor. The rapid economic expansion then going on in Egypt gave labor at this time a greater freedom of movement than it had later; it was even possible to "strike." Wages could be illustrated by such data as that a common sailor on a Nile boat received 7½ drachmas (or 7½ bushels of wheat) a month, a common farm laborer 5 drachmas, or 5 bushels.

While we are speaking of papyri, it should be mentioned that, in the ancient history section, Professor Boak, of the University of Michigan, made a report on the excavations carried on in Egypt by that university; he had also arranged in one of the rooms of the university library an exhibition of papyri and in another room an archaeological exhibit.

The history of the Eastern Empire is a field almost untouched hitherto in all the proceedings of the association. Doubly valued, therefore, was the paper read by Prof. A. A. Vasiliev, formerly of Petrograd, but teaching this year in the University of Wisconsin, on "Byzantine studies in Russia, past and present."[6] Adverting briefly

[5] Am. Hist. Rev., October, 1926.

[6] Am. Hist. Rev., April, 1927, pp. 539–545.

to the work of certain German scholars at St. Petersburg at the beginning of the nineteenth century, he proceeded to describe that of V. Vasilievski (d. 1899), professor in the University of St. Petersburg and member of the Academy of Sciences, the real founder of the systematic study of Byzantine history in Russia; that of Nikodem Kondakov (d. 1925) in the field of Byzantine archaeology and art; and that of Th. Uspenski, sole director of the Russian Archæological Institute in Constantinople from its foundation in 1894 till its suspension. The activity of the Russian theological schools in this field of studies was also described. Since the World War and the Revolution, the former Archæological Commission, enlarged and transformed in 1918 into the Academy for the History of Material Culture, has become one of the chief centers of Byzantine studies in Russia. Of late it has been paying special attention to the historical and archæological investigation of the medieval Crimea. Byzantine studies are now mostly centered at Leningrad. Professor Vasiliev spoke also of the work of the Russian Museum (formerly the Museum of Alexander III) and that of the Constantine Porphyrogennetos Commission.

An interesting episode in Milanese history of the eleventh century was recounted by Prof. Sydney M. Brown, of Lehigh University, in a paper on "Arialdus and the Pataria." Its main intent was to show the part which Arialdus had in shaping the Pataria, in giving to a political group hitherto vague the definite character of a party of reform and of resistance to the local Milanese clergy, so coherent and substantial as to receive powerful encouragement from reforming pontiffs at Rome of the Hildebrandine connection. Mr. Brown believed the edict on investitures, of 1075, to have been only local in application, not to become of general intent till 1080.

Next, Prof. James W. Thompson, of the University of Chicago, discussed "German sectionalism in the war of investiture," disentangling the complexities which arose from the conjoining of three distinguishable struggles—between Henry IV and his revolted vassals, between the Emperor and the rebellious peasantry, and between the Emperor and Gregory VII and the papal partizans. He revealed such facts as that the German bishops in general were faithful to Henry IV, that most of the Benedictine houses sided with him, while Hirschau and its Cluniac associates were passionate partizans of the pope, that the parish priests in most of Germany except Saxony sympathized with the imperial cause, that it had the steady support of the burghers of the Rhine cities, that the region most constantly favorable to the Salian house was naturally Franconia, that all classes in Saxony and the upper feudality in Swabia were against the Emperor, but that he managed to maintain his hold on Bavaria and Carinthia. Professor Thompson pursued the history of the war to the election of

Conrad III in 1139, and analyzed its large effects upon the subsequent history of Germany.

The essay of Prof. Carl Stephenson, of the University of Wisconsin, on "The origins of English boroughs,"[7] was an attempt to apply to the case of England those doctrines of Prof. Henri Pirenne, on the origins of medieval municipalities, which he has most recently expressed in his volume of Princeton lectures, "Medieval cities."

Much light was cast on study in the University of Paris in the thirteenth century, especially on the system of examinations, by Miss Dorothy L. Mackay, of Mills College, in a paper based on "The 'De Conscientia' of Robert de Sorbon," a sermon on the last judgment, consisting largely of comparisons between the applicant for admission to heaven and the student seeking the licentia docendi. Taken in connection with the regulations that may be found in Denifle's "Chartularium," it affords illuminating pictures of the student in his preparation for examination, in his attitude toward his examiners, and occasionally in his efforts to escape examination or failure by means of external influence or pressure.

For a study of "Changes in the agriculture of an English village after 1208," Prof. N. S. B. Gras, of the University of Minnesota, chose a village in southern England of which the manorial accounts are nearly complete from that date till into the eighteenth century (though in this paper only the period 1208–1448 was considered). The number of acres tilled and the number of sheep kept were much diminished, while by reason of improvements in technique made by the lord the net yield of wheat rose steadily. Commutation of labor, whereby tenants could engage in commercial agriculture, paying money rents, buying their supplies, and selling their products, came to them not by reason of improvements in technique but simply because of the growth of towns, and the alternative of flight to them in preference to the holding of land on the old condition of praedial services. The commutation of week works came early, while many seasonal services, heavy in amount, lasted down to modern times.

No session, as we have said, seems to have awakened more interest on the part of the auditors than that to which the general title, "Personalities of Tudor-Stuart England," was given in the program. Here four papers were presented: on "Good Queen Bess,"[8] by Dr. Conyers Read, of Philadelphia, formerly professor in the University of Chicago; on "Essex, the favorite of Queen Elizabeth," by Prof. Edward P. Cheyney, of the University of Pennsylvania; on "Political portraits of the seventeenth century," by Mr. Godfrey Davies, now of the University of Chicago; and on "James II," by Prof. Robert H. George, of Brown University. Professor Cheyney chose to use his paper on Essex as a test of the question whether the historian, by

[7] Am. Hist. Rev., October, 1926.

[8] Am. Hist. Rev., July, 1926.

exclusion of all racial, party, or religious sympathies or predilections, all effort to draw any moral or philosophical lesson from his subject, all effort toward eloquence in presentation, can achieve a result that will win as general acceptance from fellow historians as the results of observation by scientists win from their fellows. If all trained historians have access to the same contemporary testimony and all apply to it the same rigorous methods, they should all reach the same results, and this would be historical truth so far as that can be reached. In the effort to reach this end in the particular case Professor Cheyney described the contemporary popularity of Essex and the emotional temperament that seemed to explain this popularity, gave instances to show his mental strength and weakness, stated his religious position, and gave an estimate of his military achievements. The dominating influence on his career was found in the fact that he was the Queen's favorite. This gave him a position, called for capacities, limited achievements, and diverted energies into directions unsuited to his nature. The Queen's poor judgment, obstinacy, and injection of her personal feelings into the realm of public life brought about the relative failure of his career and his sad end.

Mr. George's view of the character and conduct of James II was that the obstinate resolution which all historians have remarked in him was bottomed on fear, that he felt always on the defensive, but that, as fear begat resolution, resolution in turn begat excessive confidence in the measures taken to guard against the dangers apprehended. Lack of quick perception and of statesmanlike breadth of view contributed their part in making him weak in crises despite resolute intentions and personal courage.

A slightly later portion of English history was considered by Prof. William T. Morgan, of Indiana University, in a paper on the "Colonial problem in the negotiation of the treaty of Utrecht." Colonial interests had played a dominant part in the organization of the South Sea Co. and the Canadian expedition; he showed the highly important part they had in the overtures for peace inaugurated by the Tories through the Abbé Gaultier, and in the opposition of the French, the Dutch, and the English Whigs to the negotiations themselves as they developed thereafter. In the preliminaries, in which Great Britain had demanded St. Kitts, Newfoundland, Hudson Bay, the asiento for 10 years, and four treaty ports—two in the South Sea and two in the Atlantic—the French granted the asiento for 30 years and the British gave up the treaty ports, while the questions regarding Newfoundland and Acadia were left to be settled at the general conference at Utrecht. There, after strong Dutch and imperial pressure, England agreed to yield to France certain fishing rights off Newfoundland and to cede Cape Breton Island.

Of the four contributions to the history of France in the periods of the Revolution and the Restoration, the first, that of Mr. De-Forest Van Slyck, of Yale University, under the broad title, "The Revolution in the making," treated of a group of organizations of the days before the Revolution which have been called sociétés de pensée, and of their function in translating the philosophy of the eighteenth century into an active agent in politics. Toward the close of the reign of Louis XV that philosophy had become incorporated in a complex of heterogeneous societies, secret and semisecret, held together by an elaborate system of affiliation and correspondence. After 1782 many of these societies took on a political and revolutionary tone; new societies, devoted ostensibly to nonpolitical ends but harboring concealed revolutionary intents, entered the field, and clubs actually political began to emerge. A study of their minutes and of the correspondence of their members shows that they were merely sociétés de pensée in a further stage of development, and carried over into the political field, especially in the troubled years from 1787 to 1789, the peculiar characteristics of the purely intellectual reunions, from whose forms and proceedings there seems to be an evolution into those of the Jacobin organization of 1793.

Upon this followed a paper by Prof. Fred M. Fling, of the University of Nebraska, on the States General of 1789, emphasizing the belief that the revolution was saved in July, 1789, by the keen political sense of the common man, the "man in the street" in Paris, and his vigorous initiative in meeting force with force. Mr. Leo Gershoy, of the University of Rochester, spoke on "The legend of Barère," endeavoring to show the historical growth of the belief in his iniquity, inconstancy, and cowardice, to estimate the factors that contributed to its growth till it became a commonplace in the early histories of the revolution, to show the existence of evidence which was ignored in the formation of the tradition, and to pave the way toward a juster view of his personality and career.

Coming to a later period of French history, a paper was presented by Mr. Frederick B. Artz, of Oberlin College, on "The electoral system of France under the restoration." He concerned himself, not with the anatomy of the system provided by the Charte and the ensuing laws, but with the manner in which it worked. He showed how the influence of the Government was exercised, first, through the prefects, in the drawing up of the lists of those entitled to vote. Out of a population of nearly 32,000,000 there were, even in 1829, only 88,275 voters, of whom 10,000 were in the Department of the Seine and only 30 in that of Corsica. A number between a third and a half of the electors abstained from voting. There was almost no campaigning. In practice the elections, in so far as they were not controlled by the Government, were in the hands of the rich bourgeoisie.

The last of the papers in European history which we have to chronicle is that of Prof. Robert J. Kerner of the University of Missouri, on "Recent changes in Russian land tenure," read in the joint session held with the Agricultural History Society. As a result of Stolypin's land reforms of 1906–1911, some 47 per cent of the peasant households cultivating their lands under the communal land tenure of the mir had by the first of January, 1916, petitioned for land regulation, a step toward private property. The instinct for private property had sunk deep into the peasant mind just before the revolution. The revolution of 1917 was characterized by a vast elemental agrarian movement based on land hunger. It culminated in the seizure of an area equal to 169,000 square miles belonging hitherto to landlords, rich peasants, churches, and monasteries, making an increase of one-fifth in the average acreage per individual on peasant farms. Under the new economic policy inaugurated in 1921, the Agrarian code of 1922, while maintaining the abolition of private ownership in land, authorized a permanent, hereditary leasehold of various types, in which communal land tenure vastly predominated.

The Agricultural History Society also elicited from Prof. Kan-Ichi Asakawa, of Yale University, an interesting paper entitled "Relations between agriculture and social and political institutions in Japanese history." Mountainous country and restricted area available for cultivation, the necessity, for rice cultivation, of terraced level fields, and of careful manipulation of small tools, the absence of animal husbandry and needlessness of pasture and meadow, have combined to make the system of small farms the prevalent one in all periods and to develop early the individual control of rice land. The social unit of the rural life of Japan was always the mura or hamlet of neighboring families, possessing land in severalty, with no inducement such as common herds or common plans of irrigation to produce community life. The introduction from China, in the seventh century, of state ownership of land did not have permanent effect. Under the medieval system of the shō (manor) and under the feudal system which grew out of it, individual control of rice lands continued in essentials. Therefore when the feudal régime fell in 1868 the peasantry were well trained in rural self-government and in the possession of rice lands in plots of similar size, and the new government had no difficulty in installing the system of full peasant ownership.

Among the contributions to American history, four dealt with topics in the colonial period. That of Mr. Leonard W. Labaree, of Yale University, concerned "The governors' instructions and colonial legislation." The method of appointing, the influences involved in securing the position, the procedure incident to departure—prepara-

tion of commissions and instructions, payment of fees, receipt of perquisites, taking of the oaths of office, etc.—and the ceremonies of installation in the province, were all described, and emphasis was laid on the need for studying the governor's previous history as a means toward understanding his personality.

Among the striking conditions of constitutional history in eighteenth century America, one, certainly, is the growth of the pretensions of the assemblies in the matter of parliamentary privilege, and another the widespread uniformity of the privileges claimed. These phenomena were discussed by Miss Mary P. Clarke, of Beaver College, in a careful study. Except in New England, the speaker of the assembly, on being presented to the governor of the colony, asked in the name of the house for privileges essentially the same as those of the House of Commons. Many men were punished by fine, imprisonment, or otherwise for breaches of privilege. The house judged of its own elections, disciplined members, at times expelled them, and even refused to admit them after reelection. Sharp conflicts occurred between the houses and the courts. Miss Clarke adduced also instances in which the council upheld the lower house in its claims and in which governors yielded to them.

The paper of Miss Ruth L. Higgins, assistant professor in Earlham College, was occupied with "The expansion of New York during the eighteenth century." Except for the small community at Schenectady, settlement at the beginning of that century was confined to the Hudson Valley. Miss Higgins described the advance into the Schoharie Valley from Schenectady and from the Hudson, the extension along the Mohawk due to the building of Fort Hunter in 1712, the advance a few years later to Herkimer and German Flats, the effects of the building of Fort Oswego, the settlement upon the upper waters of the Susquehanna in the vicinity of Cherry Valley after 1738, the advance northward toward Lake George and Lake Champlain after the treaty of 1763, the filling up of the lands east of the Fort Stanwix treaty line of 1768, and, after the revolution, the effects of the treaties with the Iroquois for the lands east of Lake Seneca, the operations of Massachusetts west of it, the opening up of the Phelps and Gorham purchase, and the Holland Land Co.'s extinction in 1797 of the Indian title to lands west of the Genesee.

Westward expansion in the region next south of New York was treated by Prof. A. T. Volwiler, of Indiana University, in a paper on "The Pennsylvania Indian traders in the Ohio country before 1754." Before that year enterprising traders from Pennsylvania had pushed the frontier of their traffic to the Wabash, Maumee, and Kentucky Rivers, 500 miles beyond the English settler's frontier. The strengthening of their influence was described, the making of treaties, the threat to the French of severance of their lines of communication

between Canada and Louisiana and deflection of the fur trade to Philadelphia and New York, and the response of the French in the erection of their line of forts from Niagara to the Ohio.

While the session devoted to Latin-American history was mainly occupied, as has already been indicated, with questions relating to the Panama Congress, it had also a paper, by Prof. Samuel F. Bemis, of the George Washington University, on "Why Spain signed the treaty of 1795." The exposition was based on studies in the diplomatic papers preserved in the Archivo Histórico Nacional at Madrid, and especially on examination of the minutes of the Spanish Council of State for the years from 1785 to 1796. It was shown that this surprising treaty, so fateful to the future advancement of the United States, by which a great European power, after 12 years of resolute denial of the claims put forward by a weak American Republic, suddenly conceded them outright, was due solely to the complications of European diplomacy at the moment. Spain found herself in an unnatural alliance; her ally, Great Britain, was becoming as dangerous to her future as her enemy, France, was to her immediate interests. As Godoy was meditating a secret peace with France he learned of the Jay treaty, interpreted it as a move toward alliance between Great Britain and the United States, and, alarmed at its possible consequences to the Spanish Empire in America, hastened to make the concessions which are embodied in the treaty of San Lorenzo.

Of the studies of the Panama Congress, that of Mr. Lewis Hanke, of Columbia University, related to "The attitude of Simon Bolívar toward the participation of the United States" in that congress. No phrase in the circular of December 7, 1824, suggested that Bolívar intended to include the United States, which was finally invited by the Colombian minister, Salazar. Bolívar at once protested that this would compromise Colombia with Great Britain. The invitation was not, as has sometimes been charged, a plan of Santander to thwart Bolívar, but had been under consideration by the Colombian Government for some time. On May 20, 1825, Bolívar enjoined Santander that the United States was not to be asked to join the league. Later in that year his interest in the league waned, as he became involved in his wide plans for the union of a large part of South America under his autocratic leadership. Bolívar had no active enmity against the United States, but his experiences had led him to prefer the support and protection of Great Britain.

Another aspect of the history of the Panama Congress was treated by Prof. Reginald F. Arragon, of Reed College, in a paper on "Pan Americanism versus Spanish-Americanism" as respects that gathering. The movement toward it was essentially Spanish-American, whether in its concern with the common war of liberation, as em-

phasized by Colombia, in the design of Bolívar to use it for maintaining the social stability of the new States, or in Mexico's project for economic union by the exchange of exclusive commercial privileges among sister States. The friendly attitude maintained toward Great Britain despite her aversion to the doctrine of "free ships, free goods," and the jealousy manifested toward the United States marked the congress from the beginning as far from being truly Pan American, and the course of its proceedings confirmed that characterization.

The third of this group of contributions, by Dr. Paul N. Garber, of Duke University, on "Public opinion in the United States and the Panama Congress," showed how the American people of a century ago expressed themselves in the press, on the platform, and in their correspondence, in regard to the first step toward Pan Americanism. Commerce, an isthmian canal, better international relations, the future of Cuba and Porto Rico, were factors influencing the American people in favor of sending an American mission to the congress. Opposition was based on the fear of entangling alliances, the slavery issue, and partisan hostility to President Adams. The action of the Senate was due to the last, not to any pressure of public opinion.

A paper read in the joint session held with the Mississippi Valley Historical Association by Miss Grace L. Nute, of the Minnesota Historical Society, on "The American Fur Co. fishing enterprises on Lake Superior," [9] may not inappropriately be grouped with those which were read in the session devoted to the history of Canadian-American relations. The phase of the company's activities described extended only from 1834, when Ramsay Crooks became president of the company on Astor's withdrawal, to 1841, the year before the company's failure. The scope of its fishing enterprise expanded until in 1839 the usual Michigan and Ohio markets could not consume the entire yield, and attempts were made throughout the entire United States to create a new market for Lake Superior fish. Its methods are of interest as illustrating American "big business" in an early example of enterprise subsidiary to the main conduct of a great corporation.

More fully Canadian in subject was the paper of Mr. Wilson P. Shortridge, of the University of West Virginia, on "The Canadian-American frontier during the rebellion of 1837–38."[10] The American population living along the frontier at that time was composed largely of New Englanders, proud of their republican institutions, convinced that only under such institutions could political liberty be obtained, and energetically interested in reform movements of various kinds. To such minds it was easy for those leaders of the Canadian rebellion

[9] Printed in the Mississippi Valley Historical Review for March, 1926.
[10] Printed in the Canadian Historical Review for March, 1926.

who fled across the frontier to represent that the people of Upper Canada were eager to cast off allegiance to Great Britain, and that the issues involved in the rebellion were similar to those of the American Revolution. Promises of liberal land grants were made to men who would volunteer to aid the rebels in Upper Canada. The outcome was the formation of "hunters' lodges" along the frontier and the organization of expeditions for the conquest of that Province. Although the hunters formed only a very small minority of the population on the American side of the line, as the rebels did in Canada, these proved to be very troublesome minorities, and there was considerable danger of war, only averted by the sincere desire of peace on the part of the constituted authorities of both countries.

Some of "The influences of the United States on the development of Canada before 1848" were considered in a careful paper by Prof. Duncan McArthur, of Queen's University. Adverting first to the modeling of early constitutions of Canadian Provinces on the forms of government which had been developed in the older English colonies to the southward, he described the tendency of the United Empire Loyalists to introduce into Upper Canada forms of local government based on New England traditions, the checking of this by the British Government and substitution of county government through appointed justices of the peace, the influence of the more highly developed economic system prevailing to the southward, and the manner in which Canadian-American trade, determined to follow natural conditions and to disregard the restraints of the old mercantile system on which the old Empire had been constructed, opened the way to the abandonment of that system and the introduction of responsible government in Canada.

A specific episode in the history of economic approach of the two countries was detailed by Mr. George W. Brown, of the University of Toronto, in an account of "The opening of the St. Lawrence to American shipping."[11] After the opening of the Erie Canal it was felt by British and Canadian interests that a canal system which should make the St. Lawrence navigable from the Lakes to the ocean would win back the trade of the West, especially if the British system of preferences continued. Such a canal system was undertaken at heavy expense by Canada after 1840 and finished by 1849. Before its completion, however, Great Britain determined to adopt free trade, and the preferential system fell, with disastrous consequences to the St. Lawrence export trade. The repeal of the navigation laws by Parliament in 1849 freed the St. Lawrence from the monopoly granted to British shipping, but if western trade was to be attracted American vessels must be allowed to sail from the Lakes by a continuous voyage to the sea. The demand for this came rather from

[11] Printed in the Canadian Historical Review for March, 1926.

Canada than from the States, but in the reciprocity treaty of 1854 the river was opened temporarily and in the treaty of 1871 the right of such navigation was conceded forever.

Before speaking of the Civil War papers we may advert to a paper by Miss Kathleen Bruce, of Wheaton College, on "Slave labor in the Virginia iron industry," in which, against the prevailing view that before the war Virginia was in economic decline and that the factory system of manufacturing could not subsist there with slave labor, she essayed to prove that rolling mills and puddling furnaces, built in Richmond only a few years after they had been established at Pittsburgh, throve under the slave system. She based her conclusions on the records, accounts, and correspondence of the Tredegar Iron Works and of Joseph R. Anderson, a graduate of West Point who became their agent in 1841, lessee in 1843, owner in 1848. Out of a business which in 1841 was about to collapse he made a net profit of $47,632 in 1844 and of $98,272 in 1846. He attributed his success to the use of the labor of slaves, mostly hired, and usually working under white bosses. It was his basic policy never to hire a negro who did not wish to be employed in his works. The negroes, working hard but considerately treated, had opportunities to prosper and found attractions in the system.

Another contribution to the history of the ante-bellum period was the paper of Mr. Eugene H. Roseboom, of the Ohio State University, on "Some aspects of Ohio politics, 1850–1855," in which he showed the intricate shiftings and changes in the party politics of the State caused in those five years by the workings of four important movements or issues—the slavery issue in its various phases, locofocoism or radical democracy, temperance reform, and nativism or the know-nothing movement. The culmination of the struggles, in the election of Chase as governor in 1855, was fully described.

The papers on Union problems in the Civil War were four in number. Prof. James G. Randall, of the University of Illinois, discussed "The rule of law under the Lincoln administration," dwelling upon the extralegal imprisonments, the granting of immunity to executive officers, the creating of special war courts, the invasions of the fields of civil government and of State authority by military officers, the lack of enforcement of the habeas corpus act. Yet, he pointed out, civil liberties were by no means annihilated under Lincoln and no thoroughgoing dictatorship was established. Freedom of speech was in general maintained. Newspapers were seldom suspended or hampered in expression. Military trial of citizens in peaceful areas was exceptional. The administration did not seek arbitrarily to perpetuate its power or to destroy its opponents. War powers were widely extended, but those in authority were controlled

by the American people's feeling for constitutional government, and the personality of Lincoln softened the effect of harsh measures.

Mr. Thomas R. Hay, of Cleveland, under the title "President Lincoln and the Army of the Potomac," dealt rather with the underlying causes than with the fact of Lincoln's interference with military operations in Virginia. To this end, he set forth the condition of the United States army in 1861 as respects organization, training, and personnel, and the political pressure brought upon Lincoln by factions and their leaders. He also contrasted the costly procedure of the Civil War—generals of political appointment successively cast aside till at last command came into the hands of professionals of demonstrated fitness—with that followed at the time of the World War, when, with few exceptions, the ranking officers who went to France in responsible command were still in command, usually in more responsible assignments, when the armistice was signed.

"British opinion of the American Civil War," until the proclamation, was estimated and described by Mr. Henry D. Jordan, of Dartmouth College, who explained the relation of antislavery feeling, of opposition to protective tariffs, and of oppostion to democracy, to the course of public opinion in Great Britain. Mr. Frederick A. Shannon, of the Iowa State Teachers' College, analyzed the "Conscription and bounty problem" of the North during the Civil War. The problem, as Congress saw it after two years of inadequate recruiting by the States, was to pass an act which would assist the State governors in building up the Army without depriving them of their jealously guarded privileges of appointment or too greatly reducing State control. Senator Henry Wilson's act of March 3, 1863, and the supplementary legislation, were intended not so much to raise troops by draft directly as to stimulate recruiting in State organizations under the penalty of conscription if the quotas were not filled before certain dates. The provision that a drafted man might furnish a substitute or pay $300 in commutation of service confronted the poor man with the alternative of volunteering for a large bounty or running the risk of conscription without bounty, while it enabled the man of wealth to escape service altogether. The extravagance of the system of bounties worked great injustice to poor communities, created a corrupt class of bounty brokers and deserters, caused the corrupt enlistment of unfit soldiers, and cost the Nation something like three-quarters of a billion dollars. Meanwhile, though the combined effect of threatened draft and mercenary rewards was the recruiting of over a million volunteers in the ensuing two years, the draft itself netted only about 50,000 conscripts and 120,000 substitutes; and a number practically equal to the total of these became technical deserters through failure to report when drafted, while the number who evaded draft by migration and chicanery is beyond estimate.

American history of the period since the Civil War was represented by but two papers, one by Prof. Fremont P. Wirth, of Peabody College, on "The disposition of the iron lands of Minnesota," and one by Prof. Benjamin H. Hibbard, of the University of Wisconsin, on "Land tenure in the United States." Mr. Wirth described the evils which flowed from congressional action in 1873 providing that the mineral act of 1872 should not apply to Michigan, Wisconsin, and Minnesota. On the discovery of iron deposits in Minnesota, the land being rated as agricultural and open to homestead entry, preemption, public sale, and alienation by the various forms of scrip, persons interested in securing large tracts of it employed homesteaders and preemptors to fill out the necessary blanks and make a few bogus improvements, or bought it cheaply under the cash-purchase act of 1820, or secured it fraudulently under the preemption act of 1841.

Professor Hibbard showed that while the proportion of farm land held in tenancy, small during the period of free land, was 26 per cent in 1880, in 1920 it was 38 per cent. The areas of farm tenancy lie in the Cotton Belt, the Corn Belt, and the wheat and tobacco districts, most of all in the first-named. The main cause of tenancy is, of course, the cost of farms. The higher the initial cost of the farm the greater will be the percentage of tenancy. Outside the Cotton Belt tenancy is, thus far, a means toward ownership. There is very little of real absentee ownership.

It may well be a relief to the reader to turn from this arid chronicle of papers read to whatever is to be recorded of the business meeting of the association, which took place on the last afternoon of the sessions. After all, the association, it is to be hoped, exists for some purposes beyond the mere reading of papers, many of which, it will have been seen, add not too much to the sum of knowledge already possessed. Such an association, numerous in membership and national in scope, should do much for the advancement of historical knowledge and of historical interests which can not be accomplished by individual effort. In point of fact, the association is doing much along these lines—if it were not, it could not with decency or with effect appeal for larger funds—and much evidence of this comes out at the business meeting. More such evidence would emerge if the old habit were resumed whereby chairmen of the many active committees reported briefly on their activities of the year.

The session opened with a memorial by the president, Dr. Andrews, of a former president of the association, Prof. George B. Adams, who had died during the year. The secretary, Professor Bassett, reported a membership, on December 15, of 2,962, the largest membership ever reported, and marking a gain of 172 during the year 1925. The report of the treasurer, Dr. Charles Moore,

showed net receipts of $19,091, exclusive of contributions to the endowment fund, against net disbursements of $15,317. The par value of the society's endowments was stated to amount to $46,900. As necessary means toward the prosecution of the campaign for the enlargement of the endowment fund, it was voted that $5,000 should be appropriated as salary for the executive secretary, who during his period of service devotes all his time to this work, and $10,000 for all other expenses of the campaign, the treasurer being authorized to borrow money, to that extent, in the name of the association, pledging its securities as collateral for the same.

Prof. E. D. Adams presented a report for the Pacific Coast Branch, at whose latest annual meeting Prof. O. H. Richardson was elected president and Prof. Ralph H. Lutz secretary and treasurer. The committee on the Herbert Baxter Adams prize reported a recommendation that it should be awarded to Frederick S. Rodkey for his monograph on "The Turko-Egyptian question in the relations of England, France, and Russia, 1832–1841."[12] The George Louis Beer prize was awarded to Miss Edith P. Stickney, of Goucher College, for a study of "Southern Albania or Northern Epirus in European international affairs, 1912–1923." The Jusserand medal now given for the first time, for a study in the history of intellectual relations between the United States and some one or more European countries, was awarded to Prof. Bernard Faÿ, of the University of Clermont-Ferrand, for his work on "L'Esprit Révolutionnaire en France et aux États-Unis à la Fin du Dix-huitième Siècle."[13]

Resolving to follow up Professor Dawson's inquiries, described at the Columbus meeting, with a thorough investigation of the whole field of the teaching of history in the schools, and having from the commonwealth fund a grant of $10,000 toward that purpose, the council had made Prof. August C. Krey, of the University of Minnesota, chairman of its committee on that subject, and he has been set free to devote all his time to its work, till next autumn. The personnel of his committee includes representatives of other associations devoted to the social sciences, and it is hoped that the survey which the committee will conduct will result in great clarification of the professional and the public mind as to the place of history and other social sciences in the school curriculum, and as to the precise educational character and values of those subjects.

The association, at the instance of the committee on the historical publications of the United States Government, and on recommendation from the council, passed resolutions urging upon Congress,

[12] University of Illinois Studies in the Social Sciences, Vol. XL., Nos. 3 and 4 (Urbana, 1924); see American Historical Review, XXX., 859.

[13] (Paris, Champion, 1925); ibid., p. 810.

in emphatic terms, the making in this session of suitable appropriations for completing the Library of Congress edition of the "Journals of the Continental Congress"; for enabling the State Department to bring up nearer to date the annual volumes of "Foreign Relations," a series which, in spite of its great value to historians and the public, has in recent years fallen sadly into arrears; and for carrying into effect the late Senator Ralston's important act for editing for publication the papers in Washington archives relating to the territorial period of the history of the States.

On recommendation of the council it was voted to accept the invitation of the University of Rochester to hold there the next annual meeting. The dates will be December 28, 29, and 30. Prof. Dana C. Munro was elected president of the association for the ensuing year, Dr. Henry Osborn Taylor first vice-president, Prof. James H. Breasted second vice president. Professor Bassett and Doctor Moore were reelected secretary and treasurer, respectively. Three new members were elected to the council—Hon. Albert J. Beveridge, Prof. Laurence M. Larson, and Prof. Frank M. Anderson. The committee on nominations elected for the ensuing year consists of Dr. Henry Barrett Learned, chairman, and Profs. Herbert D. Foster, Payson J. Treat, Arthur L. Cross, and Solon J. Buck. J. F. Jameson was reelected a member of the board of editors of the American Historical Review.

PROGRAM OF THE FORTIETH ANNUAL MEETING HELD IN ANN ARBOR, MICH., DECEMBER 29–31, 1925

Tuesday, December 29

10 a. m. Group meetings. Agricultural history. Room D, Alumni Memorial Hall. Joint meeting with the Agricultural History Society. Chairman, Louis B. Schmidt, Iowa State College. "Land tenure in the ancient Orient," Albert T. Olmstead, University of Illinois. "Changes in the agriculture of an English village after 1208," N. S. B. Gras, University of Minnesota. "Relations between agriculutre and social and political institutions in Japanese history," K. Asakawa, Yale University. "Recent changes in Russian land tenure," Robert J. Kerner, University of Missouri. "Land tenure in the United States," Benjamin H. Hibbard, University of Wisconsin.

10 a. m. Latin-American relations. 1025 Angell Hall. Chairman, William W. Pierson, University of North Carolina. "Why Spain signed the treaty of 1795," Samuel F. Bemis, George Washington University. "The attitude of Simon Bolivar toward the participation of the United States in the Congress of Panama," Lewis Hanke, Columbia University. "Public opinion in the United States and the Panama Congress," Paul Garber, Duke University. "Pan Americanism versus Latin-Americanism," Reginald F. Arragon, Reed College.

10 a. m. History of science. 1035 Angell Hall. Joint session with the History of Science Society. Chairman, L. J. Henderson, president of the History of Science Society. "A plea for the history of geography," John K. Wright, American Geographical Society. "Some phases of the history of the metric system," Edwin W. Schreiber, Chicago. "Historical view of the educational value of mathematics," Florian Cajori, University of California. "The first textbook in America," L. C. Karpinski, University of Michigan.

12.30 p. m. Informal luncheon conference for medievalists. First floor, Michigan Union. Chairman, Dana C. Munro, Princeton University. For discussion chiefly of ways and means of furthering medieval studies. James F. Willard, University of Colorado, will tell especially of the new journal "Speculum," and the projected "Medieval Academy of America." Among others expected to share in the discussion are G. C. Sellery, Wisconsin; J. W. Thomson, Chicago; Lynn Thorndike, Columbia; A. B. White, Minnesota.

2.30 p. m. Group meetings. Union problems of the Civil War. 1025 Angell Hall. Chairman, Hon. Clarence Monroe Burton, Detroit. "The rule of law under the Lincoln administration," James G. Randall, University of Illinois. "President Lincoln and the Army of the Potomac," Thomas Robson Hay, Cleveland. "British opinion of the American Civil War," Henry Donaldson Jordan, Dartmouth College. "Conscription and bounty problem," Fred A. Shannon, Iowa State Teachers College.

2.30 p. m. Medieval history. 1035 Angell Hall. Chairman, Francis A. Christie, Meadville Theological Seminary. "Arialdus and the Pataria," Sidney McGilvary Brown, Lehigh University. "German sectionalism in the war of investiture," James Westfall Thompson, University of Chicago. "The De Conscientia of Robert de Sorbon," Dorothy Louise Mackay, Mills College. "The origins of English boroughs," Carl Stephenson, University of Wisconsin. Report of committee on medieval Latin studies, American Council of Learned Societies, George R. Coffman, Boston University.

4 to 6 p. m. Reception to the members of the associations at the William L. Clements Library.

6 p. m. Dinner of the Agricultural History Society. Michigan Union. Chairman, Edward E. Dale, University of Oklahoma. Address, "Ancient Egyptian agriculture as revealed in the Papyri," W. L. Westermann, Columbia University.

8.15 p. m. General session. Assembly Hall, Michigan Union. Address of welcome, William L. Clements. Address of the president of the American Historical Association, "The American Revolution: an interpretation," Charles McLean Andrews, Yale University.

Wednesday, December 30

10 a. m. Group meetings. Ancient history. 1035 Angell Hall. Chairman, Charles H. Oldfather, Wabash College. "Report on the excavations of the University of Michigan," Arthur E. R. Boak, University of Michigan. "Byzantine studies in Russia, past and present"; A. A. Vassilieff, University of Wisconsin. Open discussion.

10 a. m. American colonial history. 1025 Angell Hall. Chairman, Winfred T. Root, University of Wisconsin. "Slave labor in the Virginia iron industry," Kathleen Bruce, Wheaton College. "The governors' instructions and colonial legislation," Leonard W. Labaree, Yale University. "Parliamentary privilege in the American colonies," Mary P. Clarke, Beaver College. "British Indian trade in Ohio," A. T. Volwiler, Indiana University.

10 a. m. Canadian-American relations. Room D. Alumni Memorial Hall. Chairman, Arthur G. Doughty, C. M. G., Keeper of Public Records, Ottawa. "The colonial problem in the negotiation of the treaty of Utrecht," William T. Morgan, Indiana University. "The Canadian-American frontier during the rebellion of 1837–38," Wilson P. Shortridge, University of West Virginia. "The opening of the St. Lawrence to American shipping," George W. Brown, University of Toronto. "The influence of the United States on the development of Canada before 1848," Duncan McArthur, Queen's University.

12.30 p. m. Luncheon conference. Michigan Union. The Responsibilities and resources of the American Historical Association. Chairman, Andrew C. McLaughlin, University of Chicago. "The Function of historical research in relation to the progress of the social sciences," Guy Stanton Ford, University of Minnesota. "How can the association enlarge its service as a cooperative agency for research and publication in American history?" Arthur H. Schlesinger, Harvard University. "Historical research as a public interest," Hon. Albert J. Beveridge, Indianapolis. "The problem of ways and means," report of progress by the committee on endowment, Evarts B. Greene, chairman.

3.30 p. m. Joint meeting with the Bibliographical Society of America. The William L. Clements Library. Chairman, Azariah S. Root, Oberlin College. "National union list of periodicals, and the completion of Sabins' Dictionary of Books relating to America," Harry M. Lydenberg, New York Public Library. "Report on the manual of historical literature," George M. Dutcher, Wesleyan, University, Connecticut. "Immediate cooperation for bibliographical results," Ernest C. Richardson, Princeton University. "Some thoughts on historians' relationship to a library of rare books," Randolph G. Adams, University of Michigan.

3.30 p. m. Joint meeting with the Mississippi Valley Historical Association. Assembly Hall, Michigan Union. Chairman, Christopher B. Coleman, Indiana Historical Bureau. "Some aspects of Ohio politics, 1850–1855," Eugene H. Roseboom, University of Ohio. "The American Fur Co. fishing enterprises on Lake Superior," Grace Lee Nute, Minnesota Historical Society. "The disposition of the iron lands of Minnesota," Fremont P. Wirth, Peabody College.

"The expansion of New York during the eighteenth century," Ruth L. Higgins, Earlham College.

6 p. m. Dinner of the Mississippi Valley Historical Association. Michigan Union. Chairman, Christopher B. Coleman, Indiana Historical Bureau. Address, Claude C. Bowers, the New York Evening World.

8.15 p. m. General session. Assembly Hall, Michigan Union. The problems of the Far East. Chairman, President Dice Robins Anderson, Randolph-Macon College for Women. "Extraterritoriality in China," Harold S. Quigley, University of Minnesota. "Japan and the open door in Manchuria," Paul H. Clyde, Ohio State University. "The United States in the Orient," William Boyd Carpenter, Washington, D. C.

9.30 p. m. Smoker for all members of visiting associations. Main dining room, Michigan Union.

Thursday, December 31

10 a. m. Group meetings. Personalities of Tudor-Stuart England. 1035 Angell Hall. Chairman, Arthur Lyon Cross, University of Michigan. "Good Queen Bess," Conyers Read, Philadelphia. "Essex, the favorite of Queen Elizabeth," Edward P. Cheyney, University of Pennsylvania. "Political portraits of the seventeenth century," Godfrey Davies, University of Chicago. "James II," Robert H. George, Brown University.

10 a. m. The revolution and the restoration in France. 1025 Angell Hall. Chairman, Henry E. Bourne, Western Reserve University. "The revolution in the making," De Forest Van Slyck, Yale University. "New light on the State General," Fred Morrow Fling, University of Nebraska. "The legend of Barère," Leo Gershoy, University of Rochester. "The electoral system of France under the restoration," Frederick B. Artz, Oberlin College.

10 a. m. Opportunities for research in the colleges. 1009 Angell Hall. Chairman, William K. Boyd, Duke University. Informal discussion: James O. Knauss, Florida State College; Herbert C. Bell, Bowdoin College; Caroline Sparrow, Sweet Briar College.

10 a. m. Conference of historical societies. Room D, Alumni Memorial Hall. Chairman, Benjamin F. Shambaugh, Iowa State Historical Society. Secretary, Joseph Shafer. Subject: How may the work of collection and publication as carried on by historical societies be made more effective for the purpose of general history? "General social history of the United States," Arthur C. Cole, Columbus, Ohio. "Recent and future history," Frederick L. Paxson, Madison, Wis. Discussion, under the five-minute rule, led by Solon J. Buck, Minnesota State Historical Society; Theodore C. Pease, Illinois Historical Commission; G. N. Fuller, Michigan Historical Commission; and Benjamin F. Shambaugh, Iowa State Historical Society and chairman of the conference. To be followed by general discussion.

12.30 p. m. Luncheon offered by the board of regents of the University of Michigan at the Michigan Union. Toastmaster, A. L. Cross.

3.30 p. m. Annual business meeting of the association. Natural Science Auditorium.

8.15 p. m. General session. Pendleton Library, Michigan Union. Chairman, the president of the American Historical Association. "John C. Calhoun, 1812 and after," Nathaniel W. Stephenson, Yale University Press. "Abraham Lincoln and the early abolition movement," Hon. Albert J. Beveridge, Indianapolis.

MINUTES OF THE ANNUAL BUSINESS MEETING HELD AT THE NATURAL SCIENCE AUDITORIUM, UNIVERSITY OF MICHIGAN, ANN ARBOR, MICH., DECEMBER 31, 1925

The meeting was called to order by Mr. Charles M. Andrews, president, who read the following memorial in honor of Prof. George Burton Adams, who had died within the year:

Since the last meeting of our association we have lost by death one of our most valued and influential members. Prof. George Burton Adams died on May 26 last in the seventy-fourth year of his age. It is interesting that he first entered the Yale Divinity School, but before taking his B. D. degree there he spent a year in Germany at the University of Leipzig, where he obtained his degree of doctor of philosophy. However, he returned to Yale and took his B. D. in 1877. Undoubtedly the year at Leipzig turned his attention to the study and teaching of history, for this and not the ministry became henceforth the chief interest of his life. He became professor of history in Drury College, but in 1888 was called to Yale, where he remained for 30 years. He became a member of this association in the first year of its existence, was appointed to the executive council in 1891 and again in 1898, and in 1908 was elected president. His inaugural address was on "History and the philosophy of history," in which he distinguished between the science and the philosophy of history and laid down the dictum that the proper field for the historian was and always must remain the discovery and recording of what actually occurred. He was one of the founders and for many years one of the editors of the American Historical Review, in which connection he performed his most noteworthy service to the cause of organized historical effort in America. He was chairman of the board of editors for 13 years and, next to the managing editor, was perhaps the most active of all who were concerned in placing the Review on a sound scholarly and financial basis. He had striking gifts as an organizer and a sound business sense, both of which qualities proved of great value in the various vicissitudes of our leading historical journal.

Apart from his attendance upon the meetings of the association and membership on its committees, Professor Adams lived the quiet life of a scholar and writer, never going for any great length of time very far from the beaten track of his life. His winters were spent in New Haven and his summers in his summer cottage on Lake Memphremagog in northern Vermont. He lectured not infrequently at various collegiate centers in this country, going several times as far west as California, and was always given cordial and loyal welcome by friends and former students wherever he appeared. He spoke well, but had few of the gifts of the orator, and his public appearances, outside the lecture platform and the classroom, were relatively rare. He thoroughly enjoyed association with his fellowmen and took pride in the good will and good opinion of those who knew him, either personally or through his writings, and, though he was inclined to be reserved in conversation, he was always a genial host and responsive guest.

He contributed to history as editor, compiler, and investigator, and as teacher, adviser, and friend. His output in print was very considerable in amount and always of the highest quality. As a mediaevalist, trained in Germany, he naturally approached the field of general mediaeval history and his first book was a primer on Mediaeval Civilization, issued in 1883. This book was followed by a series of articles on the "Origin of the feudal system," 1887, and found its fruition in that best known of his early works, Civilization during the Middle Ages, issued in 1894, and long the mainstay of college classes and still doing good service to the cause. A little later, in 1896 and 1899, he wrote two textbooks, one The Growth of the French Monarchy, designed for Chautauqua classes, and the other a textbook for schools, European History; an Outline of its Development. He edited a translation of Bemont and Monod's European History in 1902, a volume in a series of which he was the general editor, and Duruy's Middle Ages, one of the standard works of its day.

But his interest early centered on the medieval history of England, and it was in the period of the Norman conquest and after that he made his most important additions to historical knowledge. Two articles published in the American Historical Review, one on The Critical Period of English Constitutional History and the other on Anglo-Saxon Feudalism, in combination with a visit to England in the year 1901, brought to him the invitation to contribute a volume to the recently planned series, Hunt and Poole's Political History of England. This volume, in some ways his most important, appeared in 1905, covering the period from 1066 to 1216. He continued his series of articles in the Review, leading up to his second book in English history, The Origin of the

English Constitution, in 1912, and to his third and fourth, Outline Sketch of English Constitutional History, and A Constitutional History of England, the latter a textbook in the American Historical Series, characterized by the mellowness and ripeness of judgment due to the long years of his association with the subject. At the same time he was contributing to the Yale and Columbia Law Reviews articles on the legal aspects of English history, and these at the end of his life he gathered, with other articles hitherto unprinted, into a volume which he lived to see only partly through the press. This volume is now ready to appear, under the title Council and Curia, 1066–1272, in the Yale series of historical publications, and will contain a study of the operation and differentiation of legislative and judicial institutions in England during the first two centuries after the Norman conquest.

Professor Adams was no pedant, was not limited in his activities to the writing of books. He took a lively interest in the teaching aspects of his subject and in the events of the times in which he lived. He was especially concerned for the proper method of handling the doctor's degree in history and not only wrote on the subject but discussed it at meetings of this association and in private with brother scholars. He was also possessed of strong opinions regarding the methods of work in historical seminaries and contributed his quota to that much-debated topic. He was a firm believer in the use of texts to illumine and enliven the textbook and met a great need in the field of English history when, in conjunction with the late Prof. Morse Stephens, he brought out his Select Documents of English Constitutional History in 1901, a work the usefulness of which has been demonstrated in a thousand classrooms. Among later events that chiefly aroused his attention was the past and present of the British Empire, and he wrote for various journals and even for the general press articles characterized by great suggestiveness and sanity. He was one of the first to deny that Great Britain was influenced in her government of the colonies by the American Revolution, and at one time he hoped to write a book on the subject of England's colonial government during the nineteenth century, a plan that he was never able to carry out.

Despite the dictum laid down in his inaugural address, Professor Adams's historical interests did not lie in the accumulation and recording of facts. It lay in the accumulation of evidence, but only so far as such evidence was necessary for the forming of an opinion. He enjoyed working over old material quite as much as he did the finding of new, and took no particular pleasure in the discovery of a new fact simply as a fact. In contrast with the writings of more pedantic historians his books show no paroxysms of citations, no heaping up of footnote references. He loved to take facts, old or new, he cared not which, and work over them, bringing to bear upon them the reagency of a singularly clear and logical mind. The result was often a new, distinctive, and illuminating interpretation, for the material had passed through the alembic of his own mind and had come out with his peculiar and distinguished stamp upon it. When once he had reached his conclusion, acquired without twist or bias and by a process of hard, logical reasoning, he was not easily convinced that his conclusions were wrong, and for that reason he was inclined to resent criticism from those who he believed had given less thought to the subject than himself. It is true that in the many critisisms directed against his one great contribution—the increase of emphasis to be laid on the influence of feudalism in the constitutional and legal history of England—none of those who differed from him have been able to find any weakness in his argument. They could only say, We are not convinced. He was always the calm, dispassionate, and judicial reasoner and philosopher, and as he had little pleasure in conversational badinage so he had no desire to introduce into his books or his lectures anything that was either dramatic or picturesque. He was popular as an undergraduate lecturer because of his ability to clothe his thoughts in clear, understandable English, and even undergraduates took pleasure in his calm and unadorned explanations and in his ability to make clear difficult and abstruse topics by the use of a sufficient amount of illustrative material to clarify and simplify the subject.

With such methods and such a mind, Adams became a very successful teacher of graduate students, and his success in that field is sufficiently illustrated by the character, reputation, and output of the men who worked under him in the days of his best powers. Woodbine, White, Notestein, Mitchell, Asakawa, Cannon, Ault have become leaders in their respective fields and have produced work of high quality in medieval and postmedieval history. The men who were members of his seminars speak of him with admiration and respect. "He was the best graduate teacher I ever had," says one. "He was the most skillful questioner I ever heard," says another, and the dedication of his book on the Origin of the English Constitution "to the members of my seminars, from whose

kindly criticism I have profited much," is no idle complimentary phase, but represents the give and take of his methods of graduate instruction. One of his students writes me: "He submitted his conclusions concerning new problems to our immature judgments, and as he worked over the material with us and listened to our opinions he felt that we had helped him. He taught us by processes of exact analysis to see how much historical truth there was in a document, and to extract that truth, avoiding hasty generalizations on one side and insufficient conclusions on the other."

Professor Adams left his impress upon whatever he tried to do—in departmental and college faculties, in the lecture room, the graduate seminar, upon the editorial policy of the Review, at the yearly gatherings of this association, and upon historical thought and writing in many fields. His memory is cherished by those who knew him and by many who never came into personal contact with him, but most of all by those whose privilege it was to meet him in the daily routine of college life. At Yale University he is looked upon as a model undergraduate teacher, a stimulating and inspiring director of graduate students, a distinguished historian, and an intimate personal friend. We rejoice, as must all who directly or indirectly came into contact with him, that after a life filled with good works he attained to a ripe age with health and efficiency in large part unimpaired.

The president called upon the first vice president to take the chair, and Mr. D. C. Munro presided during the remainder of the session.

The secretary presented his report with a report of the action of the executive council, which was accepted by the meeting.

The treasurer presented his report, which, on motion, was referred to an audit committee consisting of Messrs. H. B. Learned, Victor H. Paltsits, and Joseph Schafer. The audit committee, after withdrawing for deliberation, returned and reported that they had examined the report and found it correct. It was voted to accept the report of the treasurer. The treasurer presented the following budget for the year 1926 which was approved by the meeting:

RECEIPTS

Annual dues	$14,000.00
Endowment and bank balances, interest	2,900.00
Royalties	50.00
Publications	100.00
Registration fees	175.00
Government appropriation for printing annual report	7,000.00
Miscellaneous	25.00
	24,250.00

DISBURSEMENTS

Office of secretary and treasurer	3,300.00
Pacific Coast Branch	200.00
Committee on nominations	100.00
Committee on membership	100.00
Committee on programme	350.00
Committee on local arrangements	150.00
Executive council	500.00
Endowment fund	1,000.00
Treasurer's contingent fund	200.00
Committee on bibliography	500.00
Committee on bibliography of modern British history	500.00
Committee on publications	700.00
Printing annual report	7,000.00
Conference of historical societies	25.00
Public archives commission	100.00
Writings on American history	200.00
American Council of Learned Societies	175.00
Committee on historical research in colleges	50.00
Committee on history teaching in the schools	500.00
Delegates in the international committee of historical sciences	75.00
Herbert Baxter Adams prize, 1925	200.00
George Louis Beer prize, 1925	250.00
American Historical Review	7,000.00
	23,175.00

Mr. E. D. Adams presented the report of the Pacific Coast Branch orally and the report was accepted by a vote of the meeting.

It was voted to accept the recommendation of the executive council that the next annual meeting be held at Rochester, N. Y., on December 28 to 30, inclusive.

The following resolutions relating to the Territorial records and referred to the meeting with the approval of the council, were submitted to the meeting by the secretary and, on motion, adopted by the meeting:

Whereas an act of the last Congress, drafted by the late Senator Ralston and approved March 3, 1925, authorized the Secretary of State, on application from the respective governors of the States which originally were Territories, to cause to be collected, transcribed, arranged, and edited the papers which relate to those Territories and are preserved in the archives of Washington; and

Whereas those papers illustrate the early history of thirty States, and their publication in a series of volumes would, in the judgment of this association, be a contribution of unrivaled importance to the history of the West:

Resolved, That the American Historical Association respectfully requests Congress to make suitable provision by appropriations, first, for the work of collecting, transcribing, and editing already authorized by law, and, secondly, for the publication of these Territorial papers as a public document.

The following resolutions relating to the Journals of the Continental Congress, approved by the council and by it referred to the meeting, were presented to the annual meeting and by it adopted:

Whereas no volumes of the Journals of the Continental Congress, in the edition prepared from the original manuscripts by the Library of Congress, have been published since 1922, and only two volumes since 1914; and

Whereas the 25 volumes thus far published carry the record only to the end of the year 1783, yet the five remaining years of the Journals, which could be completed in five or six more volumes, were years of great importance and much less perfectly known than the year preceding; and

Whereas the Journals of the Continental Congress plainly have a foremost place in the records of our national history;

Resolved, That the American Historical Association respectfully requests Congress to make provision for the speedy completion of the series.

The following resolutions relating to foreign relations, approved by the council and by it referred to the meeting, were presented to the annual meeting and by it adopted:

Whereas the annual volumes entitled Foreign Relations have for two generations been the chief means by which the American public, and especially journalists and other writers on public affairs, have been able to obtain accurate information as to the action of the American Government in respect to foreign affairs and as to its relations to foreign governments in general; and

Whereas these volumes have been of especial interest to students of history, whose attention has of late been turned more and more to the recent diplomatic history of the United States; and

Whereas the arrears into which these volumes have fallen, no volume being yet available for any year since 1915, leave intelligent readers and citizens at a loss for the fundamental means of understanding our governmental action throughout the period of the World War and the subsequent years:

Resolved, That the American Historical Association respectfully represents to the Secretary of State and to the Committee on Appropriations in the House of Representatives the great importance, from the point of view of historians and of the general public, of making such provision for the preparation of subsequent volumes as will enable arrears to be made up speedily and will enable the information to be disseminated on which alone an intelligent public support of our foreign policy can be based.

Resolved further, That the interests of all students of our diplomatic history call urgently for publication by the Department of State of a new edition, brought up to date, of its Historical Register, the present edition being that of 1874, and for the completion and issue of those volumes of Instructions to Ministers abroad of which the department began the preparation under directions from Secretary Hughes.

The following resolutions adopted by the council and by it referred to the annual meeting were presented by the secretary and, on motion, adopted by the annual meeting:

That for his service [as executive secretary of the committee on endowment] Mr. Buck shall receive the sum of $5,000, to be paid in eight monthly payments, beginning February 1, 1926;

That all other expenditures of the committee on endowment to the amount of $10,000 be paid by the treasurer on vouchers submitted by the executive secretary and approved by Mr. E. B. Greene;

That the treasurer be authorized to borrow in the name of the American Historical Association a sum not exceeding $10,000 to meet the expenses of the endowment campaign and to pledge as collateral for the same the securities belonging to the association.

The committee on nominations made the following report:

President, Dana C. Munro.
First vice president, Henry Osborn Taylor.
Second vice president, James H. Breasted.
Secretary, John S. Bassett.
Treasurer, Charles Moore.
Executive council: Mary W. Williams, Charles H. McIlwain, Arthur M. Schlesinger, William K. Boyd, N. Neilson, Albert J. Beveridge, Laurence M. Larson, Frank M. Anderson.
Committee on nominations: H. Barrett Learned, chairman; Solon J. Buck, Arthur L. Cross, Herbert D. Foster, Payson J. Treat.

On a motion duly adopted the secretary cast the vote of the meeting for the persons mentioned in the report of the committee for the specified offices, and the chairman declared the said persons elected.

Prof. E. D. Adams, rising to a question of personal privilege, presented a statement of a personal nature, which the secretary was instructed to place on file.

The secretary presented an invitation from the organizing committee of the Sixth International Congress of Philosophy inviting members of the association to attend the congress at Harvard University September 13–17, 1926.

The secretary presented a communication from Mr. M. L. Raney, chairman of the book-buying committee of the American Library Association, calling attention to the efforts of certain persons to exclude certain classes of books from this country under the guise of copyright legislation and asking that individuals use their influence to obtain a modification of the proposed legislation.

The secretary presented a report from the secretary of the American Council of Learned Societies calling attention to the newly established grants in aid of research.

The secretary presented a communication from the committee on research fellowships of the Social Science Research Council calling the attention of the members to the fellowships offered by the council.

The secretary presented the reports of the standing and special committees of the association. No demand being made for reading any of the said reports, they were approved without reading, all having been read and accepted in the meeting of the council.

The secretary presented the report of the council on appointments to committees and other positions for the year 1926, and, on motion, the report was adopted.

No further business coming before the meeting, on motion, it adjourned.

CHARLES M. ANDREWS, *President.*
JOHN SPENCER BASSETT, *Secretary.*

Report of the Secretary for the Council

The year 1925 has been passed by the association with more incident than usual. The most important of our activities is the work of the committee on endowment, to which has been given a great deal of patient effort on the part of the endowment committee and other officers of the association. They have made plans for a broad canvass of the country in behalf of our objectives. No men could give themselves more faithfully to the task committed to them. If the members of this association will rally to their aid we can make an assault on the benevolent forces of the country with results that will be seen for all the future on the history-writing craft in the United States.

The beneficiaries of these efforts are the men who are working for history. Those of us who stand in the afternoon of life will not be the persons most benefited. We are too old for that. It is the younger men and women of to-day and those who are to come on the stage after them who will have the full reward. The efforts of to-day are the seeds of their future success. A more detailed report on the endowment campaign will be presented by the chairman of the committee on endowment.

Many of us have had occasion to realize that the cause of history is encountering powerful countercurrents in our intellectual life. The development of the other social sciences with the consequent organization of aggressive societies is a strong fact in our existence. A field in which we have large opportunity is now shared by others. What are to be our relations to these others and what part of the wide field is to be occupied by each of these groups is a matter for careful consideration.

The debate that grows out of this situation is coming to a head. It must result in such an adjustment as sensible people can reach who mean to live together and have their main energies free for the accomplishment of their main purposes. The field is large enough for all, and its best cultivation will be made when all the aspiring cultivators are in harmony.

The most notable phase of this debate has had to do with the place history has in the schools. In 1898 a committee of this association prepared a report on what ought to be taught in a good history course. That report was received as a wise and useful program, and it has been followed by a very large proportion of the schools. It is an admirable illustration of the power of an idea well thought out and well adapted to a complex situation.

The report of 1898 is no longer applicable to existing conditions, and there has grown up a demand for its revision. New subjects ask to be heard. Threats of dire assaults are made and also threats of resistance to the death. Year after year the committee on history teaching in the schools of this association has considered the subject, passed resolutions, and made accurate estimates of the conditions before us. It is the general feeling that the only thing to do is to make a careful study of the problem with the cooperation of all the parties concerned. The council has assented to this view, but up to the present it has not been possible to put it into execution, since such a study demands a considerable sum of money, which the association did not have to give.

During the current year this difficulty has been solved to a considerable extent. Prof. A. C. Krey, chairman of the committee on history teaching in the schools, has presented to the executive council a full and well-digested report on the situation, and the council has submitted it, with a petition for an appropriation, to the Commonwealth Fund of New York. The result is that the directors of the fund have generously voted to the association the sum of $10,000 to be used in making a preliminary study of the place of history in the schools in relation with the other social sciences. The proposed study is to be conducted by a committee of this association in cooperation with representatives of two of the other organizations occupying parts of the same general field.

It is not expected that this study will prepare the actual course of study to be used in the schools, but it is hoped that it will develop the general principles that ought to be followed and devise the detailed plans for conducting a larger and exhaustive survey, with a definite course of study as the result. For that larger study no funds have been appropriated. Where they will come from is not known. But the council feels that the opportunity to make the preliminary study should be made, whatever the future may be.

Aside from the hope of having a revised program of history in the schools, the step taken has the other advantage that it seems to bring about a state of good feeling and cooperation between history and her younger sisters. To achieve this end is worth much. The future is rarely like the past, but it may have equal glories.

Another step forward lies in a grant the council was instrumental in getting for the promotion of history in its international relations. Acting on the report of the association's representatives on the International Committee of Historical Sciences, the council petitioned in March, 1925, for a grant of $35,000 from the Laura Spelman Rockefeller Memorial to be used (*a*) for the organization and early expenses of the international committee, $10,000; (*b*) for establishing an international bibliography of historical literature under the authority of the committee, $15,000; and for the inauguration of the international review of comparative culture, $10,000. The first two amounts were granted by the directors of of the memorial. The result of this action is that the association has been able to give essential aid to the continued operation of the international committee, a most important agency in promoting the return of the European mind to its former state of mutual confidence and cooperation. It has also been able to aid the reestablishment, but on a better basis, of that valuable tool of historians, the old "Jahresberichte der Geschichtswissenschaft."

Placing these funds in the hands of the association for the purposes specified calls attention to the service a society like this can render the large funds which have been created by philanthropists for the distribution of benevolence. Where it is necessary to exercise continued supervision in the expenditure of funds, in order to get the best return from them, it is manifestly an advantage to have some safe and purposeful association act as the intermediary between the actual giver and the actual recipient.

Another subject demanding our attention is the state of our membership. During the year the committee on membership has given special efforts to the graduate students in history in colleges and universities. The result is that on December 15, 1925, we had 2,962 members, a net gain for the year of 172, and a net gain over 1923 of 384. I feel justified in calling attention to the possibilities in this connection of suggestions made to the students in the summer sessions of our universities.

In these annual meetings it is our custom to call over, as a tribute of our respect, the roll of those members whose work for history has been ended by the silent arbiter of our destinies. During the year the following deaths of members have been reported to the officers of the association:

George Burton Adams, New Haven, Conn. (May 26, 1925.)
William W. Appleton, New York, N. Y. (January 27, 1924.)
Charles London Arnold, Detroit, Mich. (February 25, 1925.)
Edward Mayer Boyd, Auburn, Nebr. (November 24, 1924.)
Maj. Gen. William Harding Carter, Washington, D. C. (May 24, 1925.)
Charles Robert Corning, Concord, N. H. (October 18, 1924.)
Edward Denham, New Bedford, Mass. (April 16, 1925.)
Henry Farr DePuy, Easton, Md. (October, 1924.)
James Berwick Forgan, Chicago, Ill. (October 28, 1924.)
Raymond Henry Fuller, Buffalo, N. Y. (Notice received April 24, 1925.) Life member.
Henry Daniel Funk, St. Paul, Minn. (June 2, 1925.)
Effie I. Hawkins, Morgan Hill, Calif. (March, 1925.)
Ellen Louise Henninger, Hooper, Colo. (February 20, 1925.)
Arthur Lord, Boston, Mass. (April 10, 1925.)
Maria Loraine McGraw (Mrs. Thomas S.), Detroit, Mich. (March 24, 1920.) Life member.
Philip James Mosenthal, New York, N. Y. (November, 1924.)
Rt. Rev. Thomas B. Neely, Philadelphia, Pa. (September 4, 1925.)
John Hall Sage, Portland, Conn. (August 16, 1925.)
Henry Smith, Charleston, S. C. (November, 1924.)
Robert Ellis Thompson, Philadelphia, Pa. (October 19, 1924.)
Norman Maclaren Trenholme, Columbia, Mo. (June 11, 1925.)
Bayard Tuckerman, Ipswich, Mass. (November, 1923.)
William Isaac Walker, New York, N. Y. (August 18, 1924.)
John Meek Whitehead, Janesville, Wis. (August, 1924.)
Gen. James Harrison Wilson, Wilmington, Del. (February 23, 1925.)
J. Andrew Wilt, Towanda, Pa. (May 3, 1925.)

The secretary presents the following report of the proceedings of the council:

From the officers of the S. S. R. C. has come an invitation for this association to join with the American Political Science Association, the American Economic Association, the American Sociological Society, and the American Statistical Association in a common meeting in order that these four organizations may come to a better understanding of one another and conduct a joint discussion of joint problems. The council has received the suggestion in a friendly spirit and authorized its secretary to confer with the secretaries of the other three societies in preparing a plan for a joint meeting to be submitted to said four organizations at their meeting a year hence.

The Historical Manuscripts Commission has shown commendable willingness to procure important manuscripts and make them ready for publication. But the council has felt it necessary to restrain such efforts until the issue of the Austin Papers is completed. The material for the last volume of these papers is ready for the printer and will be carried through the press as rapidly as the annual appropriation of the Federal Government permits. A volume of Calhoun Letters is in

hand awaiting publication as soon as the Austin Papers are off the press. By an agreement with Prof. E. C. Barker, editor, the Austin Papers will be published to the point that marks the beginning of 1834. The final volume will appear in the report of 1923.

During this year the following publications have been issued: (1) Annual Report, 1920 (325 p.), including the proceedings of the meeting of 1920 in Washington; (2) Writings on American History, 1922 (299 p.), a supplementary volume of the Annual Report of 1922; (3) List of Members of the Association (73 p.), issued as a supplement to Vol. XXX of the Review and paid for out of the funds of the association.

The annual reports for 1921 and 1922 are in print and it is believed that they can be distributed early in 1926. The committee on publications is striving to bring up to date the issue of the annual reports.

During the year the Conference of Local Historical Societies has completed its projected Handbook of American Historical Societies and its publication has been made possible by the societies themselves with the aid of a small advance by the association. The lack of funds has made it necessary to postpone for the time the work on the Bibliography of Historical Societies.

At the meeting of November 21 the council approved the resolutions suggested by the committee on documentary historical publications of the United States Government, and recommended their adoption by the association. (See minutes of the council, p. 107–108.)

The council has accepted the report of the committee on bibliography and continued the committee. The report shows that at the present 10 of the 26 chapters of the Guide to Historical Literature have been sent to the publishers and that the rest will be completed as early as possible.

After conference with Mr. A. E. McKinley, editor, the council voted to discontinue the board of editors of the Historical Outlook and to authorize the editor to print in the said journal the words "Published with the endorsement of the American Historical Association." This step was taken in order to make the published announcement correspond more accurately with existing facts, and is not to be taken as lessening to any extent the cordial approval felt by the council for that excellent journal.

The council voted that in the future the program shall be printed and sent out by the office in Washington, and that the chairman of the program committee shall have "copy" for the program in the hands of the assistant secretary by November 1. It also voted that in the future the chairman of the program committee shall send to the Review, in time for publication in the April number, a tentative skeleton of the subjects of the various sessions, with invitations for suggestions of papers bearing on the topics in the skeleton.

The council voted that the next annual meeting shall be held on December 28, 29, 30, 1926.

The council has created a committee to make a report on a program of research. Professor Munro was appointed chairman of the committee, with Professor Schlesinger as acting chairman during the part of the year in which the chairman is absent from the country.

JOHN S. BASSETT, *Secretary.*

DECEMBER 31, 1925.

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Report of the Treasurer

	1925		1924
INCOME			
From members, annual dues	$13,945.27		$13,063.41
American Historical Review, contribution	2,000.00		1,000.00
		$15,945.27	
Endowment fund, interest	2,287.00		1,154.80
Bank balances, interest	113.31		104.63
		2,400.31	
Royalties		43.08	45.70
Publications:			
Prize essays	$21.20		53.24
Papers and annual reports	57.95		57.35
Writings on American history	29.95		32.65
Church history papers			11.00
Directory			6.25
		109.10	
Registration fees		201.00	212.00
Miscellaneous		19.98	24.95
Cash balance Dec. 1, 1925, as compared with 1924		6,800.28	6,756.44
		25,519.02	22,522.42
DISBURSEMENTS			
Office of secretary and treasurer	$3,068.27		2,993.15
Pacific Coast Branch	43.13		28.50
Committees of management:		3,111.40	
On nominations	77.08		53.75
On membership	89.25		11.58
On program	366.35		337.38
On local arrangements	33.75		63.00
Executive council	279.53		273.52
On endowment	1,786.55		250.93
Treasurer's contingent fund	65.77		42.00
List of members	354.97		
Historical activities:		3,053.25	
Committee on bibliography	897.87		754.51
Committee on publications	400.75		1,292.37
Conference of historical societies	25.00		25.00
Public archives commission	15.75		
Writings on American history	200.00		200.00
American Council of Learned Societies	181.87		128.90
Committee on historical research in colleges			13.75
Committee on history teaching in the schools	180.91		13.59
International Committee of Historical Sciences	25.25		92.66
Prizes:		1,927.40	
Herbert Baxter Adams prize, 1923			200.00
Justin Winsor prize, 1924		200.00	
American Historical Review		7,024.67	6,797.55
Transferred to endowment fund for investment		5,500.00	2,150.00
		20,816.72	15,722.14
Balance Dec. 1, 1925 as compared with 1924		4,702.30	6,800.28
		25,519.02	22,522.42

ENDOWMENT FUND—STATEMENT FOR 1925

RECEIPTS			
Unrestricted:			
Life membership dues		$300.00	
Contributions		1,041.35	
Transferred from current funds		5,500.00	
Balance Dec. 1, 1924		1,227.30	
Andrew D. White fund:			$8,068.65
Royalties		9.59	
Interest		67.00	
Balance Dec. 1, 1924		223.04	
George Louis Beer prize fund:			299.63
Interest		305.00	
Balance Dec. 1, 1924		321.25	
William A. Dunning fund.[1]			626.25
DISBURSEMENTS			
Unrestricted:			*Balance*
Bonds purchased	$3,319.31		$4,749.34
Andrew D. White fund			299.63
George Louis Beer prize fund:			
Prize of 1924		250.00	376.25
HELD IN TRUST			
Committee on bibliography of modern British history:			
Interest on savings account		$9.57	
Balance Dec. 1, 1924		317.98	
		327.55	

[1] The bequest of the late Prof. William A. Dunning, amounting to $5,000, has not yet been paidt o tne association.

ENDOWMENT FUND—PRINCIPAL ACCOUNT

	Cost	Par value	Yield
UNRESTRICTED			
Solvay and Co., 6's, 1934	$8,080.00	$8,000.00	$480.00
General Refractories Co., 6's, 1952	7,522.50	7,500.00	450.00
Puget Sound Power & Light Co., 5½'s, 1949	5,910.00	6,000.00	330.00
St. Louis-San Francisco R. R. Co., 5½'s, 1942	5,655.00	6,000.00	330.00
New York, Chicago & St. Louis R. R. Co., 5½'s, 1974	2,869.50	3,000.00	165.00
Pennsylvania R. R. Co., 7's, 1930	2,113.00	2,000.00	140.00
Potomac Electric Power Co., 6's, 1953	203.00	200.00	12.00
Detroit Edison Co., 5's, 1949	2,970.00	3,000.00	150.00
			2,057.00
HERBERT BAXTER ADAMS PRIZE			
Pennsylvania-Ohio Power & Light Co., 5½'s, 1954	4,900.00	5,000.00	275.00
ANDREW D. WHITE FUND			
Pennsylvania-Ohio Power & Light Co., 5½'s, 1954	980.00	1,000.00	55.00
Potomac Electric Power Co., 6's, 1953	203.00	200.00	12.00
			67.00
GEORGE LOUIS BEER PRIZE FUND			
New York, Chicago & St. Louis R. R. Co., 5½'s, 1974	2,869.50	3,000.00	165.00
Pennsylvania R. R. Co., 7's, 1930	2,133.00	2,000.00	140.00
			305.00

Total par value of endowment fund:		
Funds invested	$46,900.00	
Cash awaiting investment	4,749.34	
		$51,649.34
Total cost of endowment fund		46,408.50
Total income from endowment fund		2,704.00

AMERICAN HISTORICAL REVIEW

	1925	1924
INCOME		
The Macmillan Co. for editorial expenses, as per contract	$2,400.00	$2,400.00
Investments, interest		51.00
Bank balances, interest	23.37	17.81
Review's share of profit for year ending July 15	1,201.52	1,025.59
Revertment	2.00	10.60
Cash balance Dec. 1, 1924, as compared with 1923	2,018.96	1,762.15
	5,645.85	5,267.15
DISBURSEMENTS		
Managing editor's office, petty cash account	173.80	142.05
Printing, stationery, supplies	146.25	44.45
Binding	30.75	28.35
Publications	9.50	9.35
Travel	64.05	442.29
Documents	11.91	
Transcription of documents	3.32	
Payments to contributors to Review:		
January number	403.25	345.50
April number	449.25	393.00
July number	436.50	395.00
October number	430.00	430.50
January, 1925, number (advance payment)		17.70
Payments on account of general index	35.90	
Contribution to American Historical Association	2,000.00	1,000.00
Reprints	38.83	
	4,233.31	3,248.19
Balance Dec. 1, 1925 as compared with 1924	1,412.54	2,018.96
	5,645.85	5,267.15

NOTE.—The United States Liberty bonds, $1,200 par value, owned by the American Historical Review, were transferred during the year to the endowment fund of the association and were used in part payment of the purchase of General Refractories Co. bonds of the par value of $1,500.

REPORT OF F. W. LAFRENTZ AND COMPANY
(Formerly the American Audit Co.)

DECEMBER 14, 1925.

THE AMERICAN HISTORICAL ASSOCIATION,
Washington, D. C.

DEAR SIRS: We have audited your accounts and records from December 1, 1924, to November 30, 1925. Our report, including two exhibits, is as follows:

Exhibit A.—Statement of receipts and disbursements, general.

Exhibit B.—Statement of receipts and disbursements, American Historical Review.

We verified the cash receipts, as shown by the records, and the cash disbursements were compared with cancelled checks and vouchers on file. They are in agreement with the treasurer's report.

The cash called for by the records of the funds was reconciled with the bank statements.

We inspected the securities of the association, which agree with the records, as follows:

American Historical Association, general:		
Endowment fund:		
Solvay & Co. bonds, par value	$8,000.00	
General Refractories Co. bonds, par value	7,500.00	
Puget Sound Power & Light Co. bonds, par value	6,000.00	
St. Louis-San Francisco R. R. Co. bonds, par value	6,000.00	
New York, Chicago & St. Louis R. R. Co. bonds, par value	3,000.00	
Pennsylvania R. R. Co. bonds, par value	2,000.00	
Potomac Electric Power Co. bonds, par value	200.00	
Detroit Edison Co. bonds, par value	3,000.00	
		$35,700.00
Herbert Baxter Adams prize fund:		
Pennsylvania-Ohio Power & Light Co. bonds, par value		5,000.00
Andrew D. White fund:		
Pennsylvania-Ohio Power & Light Co. bonds, par value	1,000.00	
Potomac Electric Power Co. bonds, par value	200.00	1,200.00
George L. Beer Prize fund:		
New York, Chicago & St. Louis R. R. Co. bonds	3,000.00	
Pennsylvania R. R. Co. bonds	2,000.00	
		5,000.00
		46,900.00

The Liberty bonds, $1,200 par value, owned by the American Historical Review, shown in last years' report, were transferred during the year to the endowment fund and used in part payment of the purchase of General Refractories Co. bonds of the par value of $1,500.

Respectfully submitted.

F. W. LAFRENTZ & Co.,
Certified Public Accountants
(Formerly the American Audit Co.).

EXHIBIT A.—*Statement of receipts and disbursements, general, from December 1, 1924, to November 30, 1925*

Receipts:		
Annual dues		$13,945.27
Life membership dues		300.00
American Historical Review contribution		2,000.00
Endowment fund contribution		1,041.35
Registration fees		201.00
Royalties	$43.08	
Royalties, Andrew D. White fund	9.59	
		52.67
Publications:		
Prize essays	21.20	
Papers and annual reports	57.95	
Writings on American history	29.95	
		109.10
Miscellaneous		19.98
Interest:		
Endowment fund	2,287.00	
Andrew D. White fund	67.00	
George L. Beer, prize fund	305.00	
Bank deposits	113.31	
		2,772.31
Total receipts		20,441.68
Cash on deposit, Union Trust Co., Dec. 1, 1924		8,571.87
		29,013.55
Disbursements:		
Secretary and treasurer		3,068.27
Pacific Coast Branch		43.13
Committees on management:		
Nominations	77.08	
Memberships	89.25	
Program	366.35	
Local arrangements	33.75	
Executive council	279.53	
Endowment	1,786.55	
Treasurer's contingent fund	65.77	
List of members	354.97	
		3,053.25
Historical activities:		
Committee on bibliography	897.87	
Committee on publications	400.75	
Conference on historical societies	25.00	
Writing on American history	200.00	
Public Archives Commission	15.75	
American Council of Learned Societies	181.87	
Committee on history teaching in schools	180.91	
International Committee on Historical Science	25.25	
		1,927.40
Prizes:		
Justin Winsor	200.00	
George Louis Beer	250.00	
		450.00
American Historical Review		7,024.67
Transferred to endowment fund		3,319.31
Total disbursements		18,886.03
Cash on deposit, Union Trust Co., Nov. 30, 1925		10,127.52
		29,013.55

EXHIBIT B.—*Statement of receipts and disbursements, American Historical Review, from December 1, 1924, to November 30, 1925*

Receipts:		
The Macmillan Co., per contract		$2,400.00
Interest on bank deposits		23.37
Revertment		2.00
Profit for year ended July 15, 1925, received from Macmillan Co		1,201.52
Total receipts		3,626.89
Cash on deposit, Union Trust Co., Dec. 1, 1924		2,018.96
		5,645.85
Disbursements:		
Office of managing editor		173.80
Stationery, printing and supplies		146.25
Binding		30.75
Publications		9.50
Traveling expense		64.05
Documents		11.91
Transcription of documents		3.32
Contributors to the Review—		
January number	$403.25	
April number	449.25	
July number	436.50	
October number	430.00	
		1,719.00
General index		35.90
Reprints		38.83
Contribution to American Historical Association		2,000.00
Total disbursements		4,233.31
Cash on deposit, Union Trust Co., Nov. 30, 1925		1,412.54
		5,645.85

REPORT OF THE BOARD OF EDITORS OF THE AMERICAN HISTORICAL REVIEW

I am asked by the chairman of the board of editors to send you a report on behalf of the board. During the 12 months since the last report the board has held meetings as follows: On December 27, 1924, and again on December 30, the board met at the Jefferson Hotel, in Richmond, at the time of the annual meeting of the association. Another meeting was held at Branford, Conn., on September 10, 1925. Statements of accounts were presented by the managing editor on both occasions, and, on the latter occasion, the publisher's annual statement for the year ending July 15. In view of the favorable balances shown, it was voted on each occasion that the managing editor should by warrants authorize the treasurer of the American Historical Association to transfer the sum of $1,000 ($2,000 in all) from the American Historical Review fund to the general fund of the association.

Provision was made by which the list of members of the association should be sent out in the same wrappers with the April number of the Review.

Arrangements were authorized by which Mr. David M. Matteson, of Cambridge, is preparing a third decennial index to the Review, covering Volumes XXI–XXX. It is expected that this index will be completed before the end of the present year.

At the December meeting an arrangement was concerted with the English Historical Association, represented on that occasion by its president, Mr. H. W. V. Temperley, for an exchange of publications, on a moderate scale. In pursuance of these arrangements the office of the Review received from London a hundred copies of each of two pamphlets published by the English Historical Association, one on "Historical Novels," by Sir Charles Firth, one on the "Congress of Vienna and the Conference of 1919," by Prof. C. K. Webster and Mr. Temperley, and sent to London in exchange a hundred "separates" of each of three articles which had appeared in the American Historical Review, those of Mrs. Lingelbach on the "Inception of the British Board of Trade," of Professor Webster on the "Study of British Foreign Policy" (nineteenth century), and of Professor Phillips on "Plantations with Slave Labor and Free."

With the October, 1925, number, which opens the thirty-first volume, two small changes in form have been made, which it is thought will be helpful to readers. A list of minor reviews has been added to the list of reviews of major length which has always appeared on the second page of the cover, and at the end of the number a brief statement identifying the authors of the articles has been appended.

Miss Mary F. Griffin, assistant editor of the Review, died on September 13. Her place has been taken by Miss Marguerite M. McKee.

The board wishes to call the attention of the council to the fact that at the end of December next the term of Mr. Jameson as a member of the board of editors expires.

Respectfully submitted.

J. F. Jameson, *Managing Editor.*

November 14, 1925.

Report of the Historical Manuscripts Commission

As chairman of the Historical Manuscripts Commission of the American Historical Association, I submit the following report for the year 1925.

The Government Printing Office is some four years in arrears in printing the reports of the Historical Manuscripts Commission. Accordingly the opportunity develops to consider in general terms the future program of the commission's work. Of course the general policy of publication of important bodies of documentary materials for history of the United States is taken for granted. The question is as to its application.

Since material of national interest usually has a special relation to some one section of the country a future program for publication should maintain something of a balance between sections; it should also maintain a balance between periods and between political, economic, and social history. Of course no hard and fast formula can be evolved. The program must always be molded by the desirable materials that are available for publication. A second principle which should be adhered to is to complete so far as possible the publication of any body of materials once undertaken. The existence of different parts of the same body of sources in two different series is a thing to be avoided.

With respect to the special program of the commission, the situation at present is as follows: There are at present in press or awaiting publication a long report by Dr. Victor H. Paltsits, a volume of Austin Papers edited by Prof. Eugene C. Barker, of the University of Texas, and a volume of Calhoun Papers edited by Prof. Chauncey S. Boucher, of the University of Chicago. These volumes, I think, should be published in the above order. I further recommend that if it is possible to publish the Austin Papers between 1834 and 1836 in another volume of the commission reports that it should be done. I am aware that this material has run to very considerable lengths, but I think, nevertheless, that even at the cost of publishing another volume of them it is well to avoid scattering them through different series.

This disposes of the present obligation of the commission and of necessary extensions of its present program. As to further publications, no specific commitments have been made; the long series of publications already arranged for made it impossible to approach the owner of valuable papers with a promise of speedy publication. The following suggestions have been made: The Papers of General Nathanael Greene, if permission to publish them can be obtained from the owner; the Papers of the Southern Indian Superintendency, now in the Library of Congress; the Papers of Henry Callister, Maryland commercial factor of the years 1740 to 1770. I would, therefore, recommend that after the publication of the Austin Papers for the period 1833–1836, that if they can be obtained

the Papers of General Nathanael Greene and the Papers of the Southern Indian Superintendency be the next volumes published by the commission. By the time the present program of the commission is completed four successive volumes of material, primarily political, will have been published on the middle period of United States history. It would seem desirable to balance them with two volumes of the colonial period, including material of military and economic interest.

In closing, I think the attention of the council should be called to the desirability of a special appropriation to the Historical Manuscripts Commission for the copying and collation of papers. So far as I understand it now, no appropriation has been made and the commission has drawn upon private bounty or perhaps the assistance of other historical agencies in providing funds; it now has a balance of $115, the remainder of a sum donated by the previous chairman, Justin H. Smith. Whether it would be well, if possible, in the course of the association's present endowment campaign to secure a special endowment bearing the donor's name to yield a special income for the Historical Manuscripts Commission is a question which might be submitted to the council. Meanwhile I recommend that the council make an appropriation of $500, or such part of it as is necessary, to be used in preparing the next volume of papers.

Respectfully submitted.

THEODORE C. PEASE, *Chairman.*

NOVEMBER 5, 1925.

REPORT OF THE SUBCOMMITTEE ON MANUSCRIPTS FROM EUROPE

In accordance with your instructions, I present herewith a report from the subcommittee on manuscripts from Europe of the Historical Manuscripts Commission of the American Historical Association.

The University of Chicago reports the acquisition of a collection of 58 volumes, containing fragments of manuscripts, all on vellum, the majority in Latin, a few in Low German and Low Dutch. One manuscript has also runes written in the margin. These manuscripts range from the tenth to the fifteenth centuries.

The Harvard library reports the addition of an interesting group of eighteenth century English manuscripts, of and relating to Roger Boyle, first Earl of Orrery, and similar papers relating to the fourth and fifth earls. A collection of letters from Richard Purcell to the Earl of Cork [1737–1738] has also been received.

At the University of Michigan the William L. Clements library reports the acquisition of a contemporary manuscript copy of Sir Walter Raleigh's discourse of the "Peace with Spain and the retayning of the Netherlands" (1602). This library has also acquired the original manuscript of Gen. Sir William Howe's Orderly Book for the period from January, 1776, to the times when Howe was relieved by Sir Henry Clinton as commander in chief of the British Armies in North America, in May, 1778. It is 32 years since B. F. Stevens published his edition of the Howe Orderly Book for 1775–76. That volume, of course, stopped before the Long Island campaign and the present manuscript virtually picks up the story where the published account left off and carries it down to the end of the winter in Philadelphia.

The general library of the University of Michigan reports a total of 1,309 new items of additions to its collection of papyri. In addition to these there has been secured a collection of oriental manuscripts, 450 in number, of which 288 belonged to the private library of the late Sultan Abdul Hamid of Turkey. These consist of 97 Arabic manuscripts, 106 Persian, 61 Turkish, 17 Arabic-Persian, 2 Arabic-Persian-Turkish, 1 Persian-Turkish, and 1 Turki manuscript. Of the others, not part of the Abdul Hamid collection, there are 161 manuscripts,

practically all in Arabic, relating to Mohammedan law. The late Sultan was evidently a bibliophile of parts, for the collection contains some superb specimens of calligraphy. This library reports among its new Greek manuscripts a fourteenth century lectionary of the Gospels, a fourteenth century Scala Paradisi of John Climacus, and an eleventh century manuscript of Chrysostom's Homilies on Genesis, and a copy of the Gospels written in the twelfth century. Under the head of Latin manuscripts the librarian at Michigan reports an eleventh century manuscript of Sallust, a twelfth century manuscript of the Acts and the Apocalypse, written in England, fifteenth century manuscript copies of Juvenal, Persius, and Terence, and a fourteenth century manuscript of Valerius Maximus. Three Arminian Biblical manuscripts and a Syriac fragment of a large codex completes the tale of what has certainly been a remarkable year at one American institution.

All of the other institutions of this sort to which letters of inquiry were sent reported negatively. Nevertheless, no one who has followed the spectacular activity of American dealers in Europe during the past winter can fail to realize that there has been a great movement of bibliographical rarities from that continent to America. These are largely still in the hands of dealers or have been dispersed into the hands of private collectors. To my personal knowledge a valuable proportion of these are manuscripts. Yet it is a question as to whether that information can be properly incorporated into this report. The subcommittee would like to raise the question as to what use is made of such a report as this. If it has any wide publicity, two things must be taken into consideration in trying to get information about the activities of the private collectors who are bringing unheralded treasures to the United States. The first is the amount of labor that would be necessary to gather anything like a complete set of facts from the dealers and collectors, who, very properly, reply to letters when and if they feel like it. The second consideration is the matter of the feelings of the private collector who may or may not want to see his purchases widely advertised. There are many elements which amply justify the collector in this latter case, such as his unwillingness to put himself in a position to receive unsolicited advice from interested scholars as to where to spend more money, requests for permission to use his treasures from scholars who may or may not be careful, and other things which it is not hard to imagine.

If any service can be rendered to the historical profession by the acquisition and publication of this information about the manuscripts in private hands, perhaps it would be worth while to brave the wrath of the collector anyway. But that fact would have to be established and a systematic effort made to obtain information as tactfully as possible and publish it with a due regard to the feelings of the collector.

Very respectfully submitted.

RANDOLPH G. ADAMS.

NOVEMBER 10, 1925.

REPORT OF THE COMMITTEE ON THE HERBERT BAXTER ADAMS PRIZE

The committee on the Herbert B. Adams prize for 1925 submits the following report:

We recommend that the prize for the year be awarded to Dr. Frederick Stanley Rodkey for his monograph "The Turco-Egyptian question in its relation to England, France, and Russia, 1832–1841," published in the University of Illinois Studies.

We recommend further that honorable mention be made of the study submitted in manuscript by Miss Frances E. Gillespie, entitled "Labor and politics in England, 1850–1867."

Respectfully submitted.

W. T. Laprade, *Chairman.*
Frederic Duncalf.
Bertha H. Putnam.
Henry R. Shipman.
Richard A. Newhall.

November 11, 1925.

Report of the Committee on Publications

The list of publications issued since December, 1924, follows:

1. Annual Report for 1920, 325 pages, including the Proceedings and Papers of the Washington, D. C., meeting, which was held under the presidency of Prof. Edward Channing.
2. Writings on American History, 1922, 299 pages, compiled by Grace Gardner Griffin. Supplementary volume to the Annual Report for 1922, and the seventeenth number in the annual series of bibliographies.
3. List of members of the American Historical Association, April, 1925, 73 pages, issued as a supplement to Volume XXX, No. 3, of the American Historical Review.

The Annual Reports for 1921 (St. Louis meeting) and 1922 (New Haven meeting), together with Miss Griffin's Writings on American History, 1923, are now in type. Mr. Boyd informs me that they should be ready for distribution early in 1926. In accordance with a vote of the council of December 30, 1923, your committee will do its best to bring up to date that portion of the annual report which comprises the proceedings of the association. It is expected that so much of the reports as cover the proceedings of 1923 and 1924 can be issued toward the close of the coming year. Work at the Government Printing Office has this year been slightly quickened, probably by reason of the adjournment of Congress last March. Taking this fact into consideration, with our ability this year, like last, to secure an appropriation for printing of $7,000, it has seemed wise to complete the publication of the Austin Papers as quickly as possible and in accordance with agreement. The final volume of these papers, not to exceed 1,175 printed pages, which contain matter concerning the years 1828–1834, is about to be placed in our hands by the editor, Prof. Eugene C. Barker. He has agreed that the additional materials bearing on the years from 1834 to 1836, which have been gathered, shall be printed elsewhere. This final volume of the Austin Papers will accordingly appear as Volume II of the report for 1923. The Calhoun Letters, to which reference was made in our report last year, must await some future opportunity for printing.

As far back as December 27, 1922, it was voted to instruct the editor to bring out in 1923, and thereafter in three-year periods, a list of the members of the association, with addresses. This proved to be, under the circumstances, an impossible task. After investigation and careful consideration, attention was called to the subject in last year's report (pp. 97) by your committee. The question was then asked "as to whether the Government ought to print any such lists in reports designed to promulgate only careful historical work of the association. If lists of members," ran the comment, "are to be issued once in two or three years, and with regularity, it would seem desirable to have them printed—as was done for so many years—in separate pamphlet form and out of an appropriation specifically made from funds of the association." This suggestion met the prompt approval last November of the council and was turned over for action to a committee of three consisting of Messrs. Jameson, Charles Moore, and Learned. In

December, 1924, arrangements were made with the Macmillan Co. by Doctor Jameson to have the list of members with addresses printed as a supplement to the April, 1925, number of the American Historical Review. This solution of a somewhat vexatious problem cost the association $354.97 for an edition just over 3,000 copies, which was distributed with the Review. It would seem advisable for the council to keep this occasional necessity under its control, and in view for the purpose, in another year or so, of again instructing either your committee or the board of editors of the American Historical Review with respect to the matter.

By vote of the executive council in Washington, D. C., on December 27, 1920, "scholarly summaries or abstracts of all papers read at the meetings and not printed in the Review shall appear in the annual report of the association." (Annual Report for 1920, p. 103.) In accordance with this ruling, the report for 1921, now in press, will contain numerous abstracts, but also a very few papers at length. The reason for exercising some latitude in this matter is due to an additional ruling made on December 27, 1922, whereby the publication committee was authorized to exercise its judgment in printing what this second ruling termed "desirable papers." Great difficulties in obtaining careful brief abstracts has led the editor to doubt the advisability of seeking abstracts. Mr. Boyd has often expended much time in reducing the length of abstracts. Furthermore, many abstracts have been so brief and casual as to be inadequate and unsatisfactory. Abstracts as presented have varied greatly; some have been hardly more than a few words indicating that the writer read a paper under a certain title; occasionally an author will give the impression which his paper appears to have made rather than a description of the paper itself; a third type affords a list of the topics about which the author has spoken. The Annual Report for 1921 will present clear evidence of the difficulties involved in Mr. Boyd's task in this respect. Your committee think it desirable to present hereafter only such a limited number of complete papers as will interest readers by reason of adequate presentation and in accordance with the importance of their respective discoveries. In view, then, of the past rulings of the council, no action in regard to this subject would seem at this time to be necessary. Unless otherwise instructed, your committee will use its judgment in guiding the editor in the way of careful discrimination. It should perhaps be added that in view of the limitations necessarily put upon us by the meager appropriations of Congress, it may seem best to print not more than six or eight papers, depending, of course, somewhat on their varying lengths.

The prize essays now in possession of the association have been reduced to the following figures:

	Bound	Unbound
Muzzey	0	51
Krehbiel	0	183
Carter	0	157
Turner	0	34
Cole	0	30
Williams	44	0
Pease	31	0
Nussbaum	238	0
	313	455

Other publications of a miscellaneous nature are:

	Bound	Unbound
Papers	0	575
Annual reports	2, 150	68
Church history papers	0	60
Writings on American history	902	712
	3, 365	1, 870

For sales and royalties this year as compared with the year 1923–24 we have received $132.38, as against $185.79. And of the appropriation made to your committee for the year 1925 there remained on October 31, 1925, out of the total amount of $700 a balance of $352.

Respectfully submitted.

H. Barrett Learned, *Chairman.*

November, 1925.

Report of the Committee on Membership

The work of the membership committee has followed in the main the paths marked out by previous experience. Due in part to a rather general feeling that the moment when an endowment campaign is being planned is not a propitious time to attempt any ambitious plan for increasing the membership of the association, the efforts of the committee have been restricted largely to working through the graduate departments of our universities. Some members of the committee brought the question of joining the association before groups of high-school teachers. There was some individual work done in attempting to enlist the interest of those of their acquaintanceship who are not actually engaged in teaching but whose devotion to historical studies is keen. A real effort was made to reach teachers of history who were in attendance at one or another of our universities during the summer term.

No startling results have been attained as a result of such efforts. As the appended table will show, the total membership of the association was greater on October 31 by 110 than on December 15 of last year. The total number of elections for the first 10 months of the present year was 313 as over against 399 for the preceding 12 months.

On October 31 the total membership of the association was 2,900. This seems a very modest figure. In working over the regional list of members one is forcibly impressed by this fact. The list for the fall of 1924 revealed the fact that in some States there were only three or four members of the association and that the total membership from 12 States was 57. This seems to indicate that we are failing to reach a considerable number who would be interested in and profit by affiliation with the association. The problem is to reach them. In his report for 1917 Professor Lingelbach pointed out the importance of every active member of the association feeling the responsibility for suggesting the names of possible new members. This should be emphasized anew, as it seems a most fruitful method for securing new members. It would seem, too, that the work of increasing the membership of the association might well head up more fully than at present in a permanent secretariat. With a changing committee it is difficult to carry through a consistent and well-planned policy of recruitment. For example, in working through the summer session it was found necessary in nearly every instance to call upon some one not on the committee to carry out the actual work of presenting the association to the students in the various universities. Members of the committee were scattered all over the world.

For the more effective organization of the work of the committee, would it be practicable to advise the new members of their appointment sufficiently early so that those of them who are in attendance upon the annual meeting of the association might get together to plan the work for the year?

Respectfully submitted.

A. P. Evans.

Membership statistics October 31, 1925

	Dec. 15, 1924	Oct. 31, 1925
Total membership	2,790	2,900
Life	132	132
Annual	2,409	2,520
Institutions	249	248
Loss, total	197	201
Deaths	28	24
Resignations	51	55
Dropped	118	122
Gain, total	409	311
Life		1
Annual	389	295
Institutions	20	15
Total number of elections	399	313
Net gain	212	110

Report of the Conference of Historical Societies

At the annual meeting of the American Historical Association held at Richmond, Va., December, 1924, you honored me by reappointing me as secretary of the conference of historical societies.

The conference held at Richmond Tuesday, December 30, is described in my report of that meeting which will be printed shortly in the Proceedings of the Twentieth Annual Conference of Historical Societies. A copy of these proceedings will be in the council's hands prior to the date of the Ann Arbor meeting. A summary of the proceedings at the Richmond session may be set down here as follows: There was a business meeting of the conference which, in the absence of the chairman, Mr. A. E. Sheldon, was presided over by Mr. Victor H. Paltsits. Subjects of discussion included a report on the proposed Griffin bibliography by Mr. Paltsits, the result of which was that the plan for continuing the Griffin bibliography would have to be abandoned for the want of funds; a discussion of the proposed Handbook of Historical Societies, in connection with which there was made a significant suggestion by Mr. Solon J. Buck to the effect that the handbook be made measurably a substitute for the abandoned bibliography. The state of forwardness on the work of the handbook was reported by the secretary. A program which consisted of two addresses was carried out according to schedule; Mr. J. P. Fishburn of Roanoke, Va., president of the Virginia Historic Highway Association, presented an account of the proposed historic highway of Virginia; Mr. Laurence V. Coleman, secretary of the American Association of Museums, presented an address entitled "The museum of history—A problem." An outline of Mr. Coleman's address will be found printed in the forthcoming proceedings. Growing out of the address by Mr. Coleman was a resolution which looked to the encouragement of modes of training museum personnel, with especial reference to their equipment for taking care of historical museums. In this resolution the attention of the American Historical Association was called to the need of training for museum workers.

During the months which have elapsed since the Richmond meeting work on the Handbook of Historical Societies has been pushed from the secretary's office. Questionnaires have been sent again to all known societies which failed to respond to the first appeal for data to be printed in the handbook, and a number of delinquent societies have been canvassed several times. The result is so satisfactory that we have undertaken to perform the editorial work requisite to put

the handbook in shape for the printer. This work is not yet completed, a large amount of additional effort being required to provide the check list of publications which is designed to be especially useful in the absence of the continuation of the Griffin bibliography. But it is our hope now that in approximately three weeks we may be able to send to press the material for the handbook.

In anticipation of its publication the handbook committee agreed on a price to be charged for the book when ready for distribution. That price is $1. From this office we have distributed to societies and to libraries an advertisement of the forthcoming handbook, which advertisement has resulted in the receipt up to this day of orders for 139 copies at $1 per copy. This constitutes a portion of the guaranty that funds will be available for the publication of the handbook. Another source of financial aid toward that object (provided this feature of the plan shall be approved by the council) is the prospective balance in the treasury of the conference resulting from the balance of last year and a possible balance this year. Reference to the financial statement herewith inclosed reveals that there was a balance last year of $41.87. Dues received during 1925 up to November 11, 1925, $23; from the American Historical Association, $25; making the total receipts $89.87. The expenditures up to date have amounted to $15.70, leaving a balance November 11 of $74.17. The cost of printing the Proceedings for the Twentieth Annual Conference will necessarily be far less than the cost of publishing the proceedings last year. The contract has not yet been entered into but will be made this week. I judge that $40 ought to be sufficient for printing the necessary edition of the proceedings. If so, there is in sight a balance of $34.17, and we ought to expect additional dues amounting to not less than $40 or $50. Perhaps we may be able to count on approximately $75 above expenses this year. If this balance can be used to guarantee the publication of the handbook (and on this point I would like the advice of the council) it is apparent that we will probably have practically in hand one month after the receipt of the edition of the handbook from the printer something over $200. This situation seems to justify negotiations looking to the publication of an edition of, say, 500 copies of the handbook to be ready for distribution about the time of the annual meeting. We may find that the cost of publication will exceed our prospective funds by a considerable amount. It would seem, however, that if a credit for 90 days could be secured on the balance we might hope to place enough copies at $1 per copy to clear the committee under such a contract. The secretary has not consulted the other members of the committee with reference to their possible willingness to jointly and severally guarantee the balance. He will, however, do this if the negotiations with the printer prove something of the kind to be necessary and there appears no other way to procure such a guaranty. If the council can suggest a better method of meeting this situation such a suggestion would be greatly appreciated.

In consultation with others the program for the 1925 conference to be held in connection with the Ann Arbor meeting has been arranged. That program is as follows:

The 1925 program, conference of historical societies (Benjamin F. Shambaugh, chairman):

General theme: How can the work of collection and publication of historical societies be made more effective for the purposes of general history?
"General social history of the United States," Arthur C. Cole, Columbus, Ohio.
"Recent and future history," Frederic L. Paxson, Madison, Wis.
Discussion, under the five-minute rule, led by Solon J. Buck, Minnesota State Historical Society; Theodore C. Pease, Illinois Historical Commission; George N. Fuller, Michigan Historical Commission; and Benjamin F. Shambaugh, Iowa State Historical Society and chairman of the Conference. To be followed by general discussion.

Financial statement, November 11, 1925

Receipts:		
Balance Dec. 22, 1924	$41.87	
Dues during 1925	23.00	
From American Historical Association	25.00	
Total receipts		$89.87
Expenditures:		
For printing circular (500 copies)	8.00	
Stamps for mailing circular	7.70	
Total expenditures		15.70
Balance Nov. 11, 1925		74.17

JOSEPH SCHAFER, *Secretary.*

NOVEMBER 12, 1925.

REPORT OF THE COMMITTEE ON NATIONAL ARCHIVES

As was stated in the last annual report of this committee, the fortunes of the project for a National Archive Building are now closely tied up with the fate of the project for a general public buildings act. In somewhat tardy pursuance of the recommendations made by President Coolidge in his Budget message of December, 1923, each House of Congress in the last session developed a bill for the authorization on a large scale of public buildings in Washington, conjoined with still more extensive provision for Federal buildings outside of Washington. The two bills differing widely in character, the result was a struggle between the two Houses, so prolonged and inconclusive that neither bill passed and nothing was done. Although the National Archive Building has been authorized by previous legislation, and all that is lacking is the vote of appropriations, it was plain that any effort to secure these would be futile until the larger question, respecting the extensive schemes proposed in the House and the Senate, had been settled. Since there has been no general public buildings act passed since that of March 4, 1913, it is believed that an act of that nature will be passed in the next session of Congress, but what its form will be is quite uncertain.

Respectfully submitted.

J. F. JAMESON, *Chairman.*

NOVEMBER 14, 1925.

REPORT OF THE COMMITTEE ON BIBLIOGRAPHY

I beg to submit herewith the report for the year 1925 of the committee on bibliography.

I have had no report from Professor Paetow in connection with the work on the Medieval Latin Lexicon or from Professor Buck on the progress of the Bibliography of American Travel. Perhaps they have reported directly to the council. If they report to me later I shall transmit the reports promptly.

The other members of the committee are charged with the preparation of the Guide to Historical Literature. Since my return in September, 1922, from a tour around the world the chief burden of this work has rested upon me personally, as it was felt that the work of revision and preparation for the press must be done by one individual in order to secure as much uniformity as practicable in a work on which the cooperation of so many individuals had been engaged. Since that date I have given all my spare time to this task, with such help as I have been able to hire. The progress of the work has been steady but slow. The rate of progress has been due in part to the mass of infinite detail that has required attention and in part to the necessity of employing various different individuals more or less qualified instead of a single well-qualified helper. During a considerable part of the time I have been able to engage the services of Miss Crawford, who came to be a most valuable assistant, but she has now left to take a permanent

position. One other explanation is perhaps called for. The work might have been advanced much nearer to completion had I been able to devote all or a major part of the past summer to it. It was, however, absolutely necessary that Mrs. Dutcher and I get away for a complete change and absolute rest. As a consequence, we spent the whole summer in Europe, and the work, except for some routine matters, left in the hands of Miss Crawford, remained at a standstill for over three months.

Up to the present moment I have been able since my return in September to complete the third revision of 9 sections out of 26, which means that they are now ready for the printer. Five other sections have been twice revised by myself and the section editors, and now only await my third revision to be ready for the printer. Two other sections I have twice revised and they are now in the hands of the section editors for their second revision and are expected back at any time, as they are long overdue. I hope to be able to complete the third revision of these 7 sections so that there will be 16 sections in the printer's hands by the time of the annual meeting at Christmas time. Of the remaining 10 sections, 4 are practically as far advanced as the others, as it will probably be unnecessary to refer any of them back to the section editor for further consideration. There remain six sections which will require a considerable amount of work. Of these, two are being handled entirely inside the committee, and will necessarily, for several reasons, be the last to be completed. Four sections alone require more or less extensive revision, both by the committee and by the section editors. Without making any criticism, I feel constrained to say frankly that not all the delay is due either to myself or the committee. For various reasons section editors have often been slow in completing their portions of the work, with resulting inconvenience in carrying forward the editorial work as a whole.

The committee submitted some of the manuscript to the Macmillan Co. in June. Since then they have been working over the problem of a satisfactory set-up for the book, and believe that they have now practically arrived at a satisfactory arrangement. It is agreed that the body of the book shall be set in 10-point type with the book titles and bibliographical data probably in 9 point. On this basis the result will probably be a book of approximately 1,000 pages, substantially similar to Professor Bassett's Short History of the United States, and Professor Cross's Shorter History of England. The result is a considerably larger work than was contemplated when the committee first undertook the enterprise. We believe that the work is, however, much more comprehensive and that it will be of distinctly increased service.

It is with the most profound regret that we are unable to report at this time that the work is completely in the printer's hands and to ask for our discharge. Please rest assured that we have done and shall do everything that can be reasonably expected to secure the completion of the task at the earliest possible date.

With regard to expense, I submit a supplementary statement. I have used all reasonable care to keep the expense at the lowest possible amount. If anything, I have charged up to the association considerably less rather than more than the cost to myself. Furthermore, I have myself put in distinctly more than one hour of time to each two hours of service charged. As far as practicable, I have kept one person busy with typing and indexing and another with library research. It is impossible to give any very precise estimate of how much longer the task will take or how much more it will cost. It is possible that it may be completed by April 1. Perhaps not until June. There are too many factors of uncertainty involved to permit any more definite statement. After all this, there will of course remain the proof reading.

I wish to acknowledge a debt of gratitude to the Library of Congress and to Dr. H. H. B. Meyer, director of its legislative reference service, for supplying us with Library of Congress cards, in so far as they exist, for all titles included in

the guide. This service has already been performed for a majority of sections and it is anticipated that the cards for the few remaining sections will soon be in hand. These cards are of the greatest value in verifying the book titles and the bibliographical data, and will furnish the basis for the index.

If desired, I shall be glad to appear before the council to offer any explanation and to answer any questions.

NOVEMBER 14, 1925.

SUPPLEMENTARY REPORT

Ten of the 26 sections of the guide have now gone to the publishers, the Macmillan Co., and the rest will follow at as short intervals as possible. I hope they will all be in by June. The index is prepared as we go along.

The guide, we estimate, will list and classify nearly 10,000 titles and give critical estimates of half of them. The work will be in one volume of the form and size of Bassett's History of the United States and Cross's History of England.

Respectfully submitted.

GEORGE M. DUTCHER, *Chairman.*

DECEMBER 30, 1925.

REPORT OF THE PUBLIC ARCHIVES COMMISSION

The report of the Public Archives Commission for 1925 will necessarily be brief. The activities of the commission for the past year have been limited to two fields of work—(*a*) survey of archive legislation and (*b*) work on the Archive Primer.

Mr. George S. Godard, of the Connecticut State Library, is continuing his survey of the legislation enacted by the different States. Mr. Godard has been carrying on this phase of the work now for three years and is in close contact with the trend of legislation repecting public archive collections and their preservation. His paper on "Archive legislation, 1921–1923," read at the Richmond meeting last year, gave an excellent summary of the action taken by the different States during the period covered in his report. Mr. Godard is continuing his survey through the years 1924–25 and will keep the report up to date.

The work on the Archive Primer begun by Mr. Paltsits during his term as chairman of the commission is being continued under his personal direction. Mr. Paltsits has promised to have two more chapters of the proposed primer completed and ready for print in the near future.

A complete report of the meeting held in Richmond December 29, 1924, has been prepared and forwarded to the office of the American Historical Association in Washington. The report of the proceedings includes copies of all papers read at that meeting, together with a copy of the resolutions passed, congratulating the Commonwealth of Virginia upon the steps recently taken for the careful preservation of her colonial and State records.

Your chairman feels that the program of the Public Archives Commission held last December was of unusual interest. The room in which the meeting was held was not large enough to accommodate all those who desired to attend. The papers were of especially high grade.

Mr. Godard's address on "Archive legislation" will be widely used as a reference by archivists and librarians throughout the country, in keeping acquainted with the work in this field.

Mr. House's paper on "Destruction of historical records" painted a sad picture of the losses sustained by many States due to sheer negligence of the State officials.

Dr. Hubert Hall's paper on "British records of the World War" was of special importance, in that it pointed the way for a policy which the different States of this country would do well to follow. Doctor Hall, since reading his paper, has enlarged upon several points which he mentioned only briefly at the time of the meeting. All of his notes, comments, and amendments have since been included with the original paper and are now filed with the official proceedings.

All the papers and reports have been properly arranged, edited, and are now in the office of the American Historical Association. In due time, it is hoped, they will find their way into print and be distributed.

In concluding this report the undersigned would like to offer his resignation as chairman of the Public Archives Commission. While I am deeply interested in the importance of archive collections and their proper preservation, I feel that in my present position—that of a teacher exclusively—I can not give as much time to this special kind of work as one who is engaged solely in State historical administration. It seems to me that the chairman of the Archives Commission should be one who is giving his whole time to directing the work of some historical society, commission, or bureau. He should be in daily contact with archives, public records, and kindred historical material. At the time of my election to this position in 1922 I was engaged in just such work as above indicated. While serving as director of the Indiana Historical Commission I was in constant communication with the historical societies of the country and kept myself informed of the activities of all historical agencies. But the very nature of my present position makes it impossible to keep that close contact that comes with the administrative work of an historical society.

For these reasons I respectfully ask the executive council to accept my resignation. Please let me thank the members for their cordial approval of the work that the Archives Commission has attempted. Your action in voting us funds to defray the expenses incurred by this commission is evidence of the high respect that the members of your council have for this work.

With best wishes for the continued success of the Archives Commission,

Very sincerely,

JOHN W. OLIVER, *Chairman.*

NOVEMBER 10, 1925.

REPORT OF THE COMMITTEE ON HISTORICAL RESEARCH IN COLLEGES

On behalf of the committee of research in colleges I beg to make the following brief report:

The opinion of the committee is that at present it should serve as a clearing house for the expression of opinion on the part of those men in the colleges who are interested in research and that it ought to bring them into contact with other persons interested in the particular fields which they are exploiting. To that end the committee held a session on research in the college at the 1924 meeting of the association and it will have charge of a luncheon conference on the same subject at the 1925 meeting.

This means that the committee is trying to find itself. It also means that it has had no expenses during the past year, but it does request that the appropriation of $50 be renewed for the year 1926 in order to meet any expenses that may arise from renewed correspondence with the colleges. We can not determine what work we shall undertake in 1926 until the 1925 meeting; therefore, the request for a renewal of the appropriation.

Respectfully submitted.

WILLIAM K. BOYD, *Chairman.*

NOVEMBER 10, 1925.

Report of the Committee on the George Louis Beer Prize

I have the honor to submit the report of the committee on the George Louis Beer prize for the year 1925.

Two essays were submitted for the prize, both in manuscript.

1. Mary K. Allen, of Clark University, Anglo-French Relations from 1900 to 1914.

2. Edith P. Stickney, of Goucher College, Southern Albania or Northern Epirus in European International Affairs, 1912–1923.

The committee is unanimously of the opinion that Miss Stickney's essay should be awarded the prize. Inasmuch, however, as Miss Allen was a student at Clark, Professor Blakeslee does not wish to vote, so that the word "unanimously" should be left out of the public announcement.

Yours very truly,

Bernadotte E. Schmitt, *Chairman.*

September 9, 1925.

Report of the Committee on History Teaching in the Schools

In accordance with your wishes, I am submitting to you a plan for a constructive survey of the status of history in the schools. Lack of time has prevented the submission of this plan for criticism to any committee, or, indeed, to very many of my colleagues. Its imperfections are therefore doubtless many. I have tried to check my own impressions by attending the meeting of the National Education Association, Department of Superintendence, at Cincinnati, February 21 and 22, 1925.[1] The National Council for Social Studies met in connection with this association. In addition to this I have canvassed the superintendents of all the States and of cities having a population of over 100,000 for information about their current interest and activity in this matter.

It appears quite clear that there is a general desire for a national standard program such as the country had for 20 years in the recommendations of your committee of seven. History is regarded as fundamental among the studies offering training for public affairs and is used as a basic subject throughout the public-school grades. Teachers and school administrators desire not a comprehensive and complete program so much as a common base to which they can adjust the demands of their own localities without diverging too far from the practice of their neighbors. They desire advice on subject matter, method, and means which they may use and on which they may base their further efforts for improvement. Such was the value of the recommendations of your committee of seven and they look to the same source for a similar standard to meet the new conditions.

The position of the report of the committee of seven was achieved without the aid of any mandatory authority, but it was recognized as the standard by the public schools of the country at large. The work of this committee was preceded by preliminary discussions and recommendations both in the American Historical Association and in the National Education Association. The Madison conference

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[1] Among the persons with whom I had more or less extended conferences were the following (* indicates a conference of an hour or more): *Edgar Dawson, Hunter College; *J. M. Gambrill, Teachers College; *A. E. McKinley, University of Pennsylvania; *Frances Morehouse, Teachers College; *R. M. Tryon, University of Chicago; *J. T. Giles, University of Wisconsin; E. P. Smith, New York; C. W. Washburne, Winnetka, Ill.; W. C. Woods, University of California; C. O. Davis, University of Michigan; *L. V. Koos, University of Minnesota; G. M. Whipple, University of Michigan; *M. E. Haggerty, University of Minnesota; *R. H. Jordan, Cornell University; J. E. Russell, Teachers College; *K. F. Geiser, Oberlin College; *G. Lowry, University of Cincinnati; C. A. Ellwood, University of Missouri.

of 1892 crystallized the discussion somewhat. Then in 1896 your committee was appointed and its report was published in 1899. Whether it was due to the remarkable ability of the membership of that committee, to the thoroughness of their work, or the eminently practical character of their report (and all of these elements were certainly present), their recommendations were soon widely adopted. It is a tribute to the soundness of their work that in places where the conditions then prevailing still exist the recommendations of the committee are still deliberately followed. The program of history for Oregon published in 1922 is a recent example.

Conditions of the country as a whole have changed considerably since that report was in the process of making. To cite only a few of the more obvious changes:

A. The country was then still predominantly rural, whereas the census of 1920 counts the urban population at over 50 per cent of the country. The number of cities of over 100,000 inhabitants has changed from 28 in 1890 to 68 in 1920. This drift toward urban settlement has continued since 1920.

B. Women still looked upon domestic life as their chief, if not only, career. They now regard it as quite optional and, in addition to economic independence, they have acquired equal suffrage and political responsibility.

C. Leisure and travel, then limited, seem to have become a common possession. Enrollment in the secondary schools has increased out of all proportion to the population. The general use of automobiles has widened the local environment of the youth far beyond the limits of previous generations.

D. The country, then still immersed in local interests not unlike those which had been prominent in its development since 1783, has become a central factor in world affairs. Now all its citizens are aware that their country has interests and activities in nearly every part of the world.

E. Secondary schools were then quite academic in character and preparation for college was still their dominant function. Now secondary education is expanded—it begins two years earlier and continues two years longer. Junior high schools, senior high schools, and junior colleges have been formed. The dominant note is no longer preparation for college but for life. The vocational emphasis is strong.

F. The science of education, then almost nonexistent in this country, has become an important profession with a vast accumulation of literature and a very respectable group of scholars. Psychology has developed new methods for measuring intellectual capacity and attainments. These changes have produced most telling effects in the larger urban centers, but their influence has been felt generally. Their development has rendered the report of the committee of seven inadequate.

It would be an error to imply that these altered conditions had not been detected until a whole generation had elapsed. On the contrary, there is some evidence that the committee of seven had already discerned several of them but provision for those changes had not then become a practical problem. Perhaps no subjects in the curriculum of the public schools have been the object of so much discussion during the past 10 years as those which train for citizenship and in this group history is fundamental. Probably most school administrators would agree with Superintendent Woods, of California, that this is the most important group of subjects in the secondary schools to-day. Interest in these subjects has not been confined to school administrators. Most of it did not even originate with them but was a matter of general public concern. It would be a very considerable task to collect only the published discussions of the subject. Public interest expressed itself through groups of many kinds and exerted pressure upon the school authorities, who were sometimes willingly and at other times reluctantly won to make changes, often before they were quite ready to carry them out successfully. The following list of curricula recommendations or discussions (it deals only with the undertakings of responsible school authorities and educators and is by no means complete) conveys some impression of the amount and character of the consideration given to this problem:

Committee of Five. Report to the American Historical Association: The Study of History in Secondary Schools. History Teacher's Magazine, Vol. II, pp. 181–183. 1911.

New England Association meeting at Boston, October 18, 1913. Preliminary Report on a Syllabus in Industrial History. Historical Outlook, Vol. IV, p. 269. 1913.

Preliminary Recommendation by the Committee of the National Education Association on Social Studies in Secondary Schools. Historical Outlook, Vol. IV, pp. 291–296.

Report on Teaching of History in Secondary Schools by committee of Maryland History Teacher's Association. Historical Outlook, Vol. IV, p. 83. 1913.

Report of the Conference of History Teachers, George Peabody College for Teachers, Nashville, Tenn. History Teacher's Magazine, Vol. VI, pp. 224–225. September, 1915.

Gary Conference on History Teaching in the Secondary Schools. Extension Division of University of Indiana joint meeting. History Teacher's Magazine, Vol. VI, pp. 15–24. May, 1915.

Tryon, R. M. History in the Junior High School. Elementary School Journal, Vol. 16, pp. 491–507. May, 1916.

Preliminary Report of the Committee on History and Education for Citizenship in Schools. Historical Outlook, Vol. VII, pp. 272–280. 1916.

Report of the Committee of Five of the American Political Science Association of 1908 and of 1911. School Review, Vol. 25, pp. 293–294. 1917.

Report on Minnesota History Teachers' Syllabus from report of Committee of Minnesota History Teachers. History Teacher's Magazine, Vol. 8, pp. 147–149. April, 1917.

Horn, Ernest. Possible Defects in the Content of American History as Taught in the Schools. Sixteenth Year Book of National Society for the Study of Education. Part I, pp. 156–172. 1917.

Recommendation of the Committee for the Revision of the Course of Study in History in the Secondary Schools of Indiana. History Teacher's Magazine, Vol. 8, p. 135. April, 1917.

Ohio History Teachers' Association. Report from the Committee on the Teaching of History in High School. History Teacher's Magazine, Vol. 8, p. 360. December, 1917.

Nebraska History Teachers' Association. Report of the Committee on Course of Study in History. History Teacher's Magazine, Vol. 9, pp. 24–25. January, 1918.

Pacific Coast Branch of the American Historical Association. History Teachers' Section, Report on High School History. History Teacher's Magazine, Vol. 9, pp. 94–95. February, 1918.

Report of Committee on History and Education for Citizenship in the Schools, at meeting, Washington, May 30, 1919. Historical Outlook, Vol. 10, pp. 349–351.

American Sociological Society. Tentative Report on the Teaching of Sociology in Grades and High Schools of North America. School Review, Vol. 28, pp. 255–262. 1920.

Gosling, Thomas W. A High School Program for Training in Citizenship. School Review, Vol. 28, pp. 59–65. January, 1920.

N. E. A. Committee on Social Studies. Conference at Cleveland, February, 1920. Historical Outlook, Vol. 11, p. 203. 1920.

Balliet, Thomas. The Present States of Social Studies in the United States. Historical Outlook, Vol. 11, pp. 87–88. 1920.

Coulomb, Charles A. Proposed Course of Study for Elementary Schools. Historical Outlook, Vol. 11, pp. 81–82. 1920.

Knowlton, Daniel C. The Standpoint of the N. E. A. Committee. Historical Outlook, Vol. 11, pp. 79–80. 1920.

Conferences upon Desirable Adjustments between History and other Social Studies in Elementary and Secondary Schools. Historical Outlook, Vol. 13, pp. 78–89. March, 1922.

Conference of History Teachers, University of Pennsylvania. Historical Outlook, Vol. 13, pp. 246–250. October, 1922.

Proposed Revision of College Entrance Requirement in History. Historical Outlook, Vol. 14, pp. 49–50. 1923.

National Society for the Study of Education. Reports on Social Studies in Elementary and Secondary Schools. Twenty-second Year Book, National Society for the Study of Education. 1923. Part II.

National Educational Association. Report of Committee of Ten on Secondary School Studies. Twenty-second Year Book, p. 305.
Knowlton, D. C., and Wolfson, A. M. Outline of European History. Historical Outlook, Vols. II, III, IV, V. 1911–12, 1913–14.
Columbia University Teachers College. Speyer School Curriculum. Teachers College Bureau of Publication. 1913.
Report No. 13, Association of History Teachers, Middle States and Maryland. Historical Outlook, Vol. VII, p. 212. 1915.
American Political Science Association. Report on Teaching of Government. Macmillan Co., N. Y. 1916.
Clark, Edith M. History Curriculum Since 1850. Historical Outlook, Vol. 11, pp. 58–68. 1920.
Social Studies in Secondary Education. Report to N. E. A. History Teacher's Magazine, Vol. 8, pp. 3–25. January, 1917.
New Jersey State Department of Public Instruction. Teaching of the Social Studies, including History. School Review, Vol. 25, p. 687. 1917.
Report of Committee to Department of History and other Social Studies of Academies and High Schools in Relation with the University of Chicago. School Review, Vol. 26, pp. 473–489. September, 1918.
Commission of California State High School Teachers Association. Reports. Historical Outlook, Vol. 10, pp. 282–298. 1919.
Stout, J. E. Development of High School Curricula in the North Central States from 1860 to 1918. School Review, Vol. 29, p. 493. 1921.
American Historical Association. Report of Committee on History and Education for Citizenship. Historical Outlook, Vol. 12, pp. 87–97. March, 1921; April, pp. 119–142, 1921; May, pp. 165–184, 1921; June, 208–218, 1921.
Iowa State Department of Public Instruction. Syllabus for the Study of American History in High Schools of Iowa. Historical Outlook, Vol. 13, p. 41. January, 1922.
Vocational Education Association of the Middle West. Report of Committee on Teaching of Social Science in High Schools and Industrial Classes. School Review, Vol. 30, pp. 402–404. 1922.
Report of American Political Science Association by committee to define scope and purpose of a high-school course in civics. Historical Outlook, Vol. 13, pp. 42–46. February, 1922; School Review, Vol. 29, pp. 170–171. 1921.
New York State Department of Education. Syllabus of History and Civics for Secondary Schools. School Review, Vol. 25, p. 687. 1917.
State Superintendent of Schools of Indiana. Curricula for Small High Schools. School Review, pp. 87–90. February, 1923.
Report of Committee on Reorganization of VII, VIII, and IX Grades of National Council of Education. School Review, Vol. 31, pp. 518–532. September, 1923.
Report of Social Science Teachers' Association of Southern California. A Three-Year Senior High School Course in Social Studies. Historical Outlook, Vol. 14, pp. 266–275. October, 1923.
Prof. J. M. Gambrill. Experimental Curriculum-Making in the Social Studies. Historical Outlook, Vol. 14, pp. 384–406.
Report of Joint Commission on Presentation of Social Studies in the Schools. Historical Outlook, Vol. 14, p. 53. 1923.
American Historical Association. Report of Director of History Curricula Inquiry. Historical Outlook, Vol. 15, pp. 239–272. June, 1924.
National Society for the Study of Education. Report on the Social Studies in the Elementary and Secondary School. Twenty-second Year Book, Part II. Whole volume.
Horn, Ernest. Principles for Making Curricula in History and Two Typical Curricula in History used in Speyer School. Teachers' College Record, Vol. 16, pp. 33–59. September, 1915.
Horton, D. W. Syllabus on Community Problems for Community Civics. Historical Outlook, Vol. VII, p. 60. 1916.
Taylor, Raymond G. Outline of American Industrial History. Syllabus. Historical Outlook, Vol. VII, p. 103. 1916.
New Course of Study for Elementary Schools of Philadelphia. History. History Teacher's Magazine, Vol. 8, pp. 277–278. October, 1917.
Hathaway, W. H. A Course in Socialized High School Civics. School Review, Vol. 25, pp. 731–743. 1917.
Barnard, J. J. A Program of Civics Teaching for War Times and After. Historical Outlook, Vol. 9, pp. 492–522. December, 1918.

Ward, L. C. The Curriculum of the Modern Six-Year Secondary School. The School Review, Vol. 26, pp. 282–285. April, 1918.
National Board for Historical Service and the Committee on Public Information. Topical Outline of the War prepared by S. B. Harding. History Teacher's Magazine (War Supplement). Vol. 9, pp. 30–62. January, 1918.
Syllabus of a Course of Study for European History—"Preliminaries of the World Conflict."—History Teacher's Magazine, Vol. 9, pp. 277–293. May, 1918.
Pingrey, Jennie L. Community Civics in a Small City or Town. Historical Outlook, Vol. 11, pp. 317–319. 1920.
Davis, C. O. Training for Citizenship in North Central Association Schools. School Review, Vol. XXVIII, pp. 263–282. 1920.
National Council of Social Studies. A Survey. Historical Outlook, Vol. 13, pp. 317–337. December, 1922.
Hartwig, Caroline E. The Place of Social Studies in the High Schools of Missouri. Historical Outlook, Vol. 13, pp. 339–342. December, 1922.
Stone, Seymour I. The Social Sciences in the Junior High School. School Review, Vol. 30, pp. 760–769. December, 1922.
Gosling, T. W. A Social-Science Core for the Junior and Senior High School Curriculum. School Review, Vol. 30, pp. 584–592. October, 1922.
Smith, E. B. Status of Social Studies in the High Schools of Colorado. Historical Outlook, Vol. 14, pp. 369–372. 1923.
Smith, Edward P. The Social Studies in New York State. Historical Outlook, Vol. 14, pp. 359–363.
Lyman, R. L. The Junior High Schools of Chicago. School Review, Vol. 32, pp. 733–745. December, 1924.
Moore, Harry H. Status of Certain Social Studies in High Schools. United States Bureau of Education, No. 45. 1922.
Tryon, Rolla M. Materials, Methods, and Administration of History in the Elementary Schools of the United States. Indiana University Studies, No. 17. Bloomington, Ind. 1912.
Gambrill, J. M. Recent Experiments in Curriculum Making. Historical Outlook. 1924.
Dawson, Edgar. The History Inquiry. Historical Outlook. 1924.

It is quite evident from this incomplete list that responsible authorities have devoted much time, thought, and energy to the problem in the past 15 years. Teachers, administrators, scholars in education and scholars in history have all taken part. There are elaborate studies of particular methods, studies of particular phases, as well as recommendations ranging all the way from particular subjects to complete courses. Teachers and school administrators in various localities have been compelled to draw up practical programs for their schools. A closer examination of some of the published programs for States and cities shows considerable divergence. The prefatory discussion in all cases indicates that the makers were trying to follow a national standard, and where funds were available drew in outside help from men of recognized national standing. The following illustrations indicate the problem:

> The State committee had hoped to work in cooperation with this committee, but the demands on the time of the leaders of this movement caused by their entrance into the various activities created by the World War has evidently checked for the present any action toward the completion of a unified syllabus under the auspices of the American Historical Association. The State committee therefore presents its findings independently of that organization but in harmony, we believe, with its ideals.—
> "Syllabus in History," University of the State of New York, Bulletin No. 732, April 15, 1921, page 8.

> The program outlined is a close approximation to that of the commission on the reorganization of secondary education of the National Education Association printed as Bulletin 28, 1916, United States Bureau of Education. Although probably fewer schools have modified their social studies programs in accordance with the suggestions of Bulletin 28 since its appearance than have failed to do so, the program which it recommended does have some firm roots in present practice. To carry out completely the present suggestions which take that report as their point of departure, certain minor modifications will be necessary.—
> "A Manual of the Social Studies for Secondary Schools," State Board of Education, Hartford, Conn., July 1, 1924, page 8.

It is, however, equally apparent that they have found no common standard The published program of the four adjacent States—New York, New Jersey, Connecticut, and Pennsylvania—differ fundamentally. The program of the State of Oregon is unlike any of these. Oklahoma illustrates further variation, and Minnesota, which has just begun to publish its syllabus, differs in important respects from any of the others.

There are a number of reasons why no recognized standard has come from all this effort. The various national committees worked in an atmosphere surcharged with the emotional tensity aroused by the war. Not only were the members of the committees individually distracted but the intensity and volume of insistent public demand for changes in the school subjects which trained for public affairs brought out a host of proposals for revision. Most of these were launched with evangelistic fervor, some of them being of a character which commanded respect. Some of them were concerned only with details of matter or method, while others demanded revolutionary changes in the whole program. On several occasions overzealous individuals and groups had their ideas enacted into law by legislative bodies. The committees working in this atmosphere were practically foredoomed to wreck, either as presenting a program based on traditional views unaffected by recent developments or as offering one which embodied new theories inadequately tested. Criticism at times became heated. On the whole, however, the chief reason for the failure of any of these programs to serve as a standard was the general conviction that none of them was based on the thoroughgoing, dispassionate study of the problems which characterized the work of the committee of seven. In addition to the unfavorable atmosphere in which they carried on, the problems confronting them were much more complicated and required an expenditure of time, energy, and funds which none of those committees were equal to at the time.

Conditions now are much improved. The atmosphere has changed to one of calmer consideration. Heated discussion has been followed by more carefully considered opinion and much sound experimental work whose results are now available in printed form. School administrators are, on the whole, ready to lend their active cooperation in a thorough survey and support to a program based on such study.[2] Our colleagues in the social science group feel that the historians, because of their longer experience and greater concern, should bear the brunt of the survey, but they are ready to cooperate whenever necessary.[3] Educational scientists, both in the field of administration and in that of psychology, are ready to help.[4] Teachers everywhere are anxious to have the work done and will gladly assist as far as their circumstances permit.[5] There are individuals in every one of these categories who will be dissatisfied, but their number is now limited to that minimum which would exercise its right of adverse criticism under any circumstances. It may be fairly said, however, that in general everyone concerned is conscious that there is this job to be done, that it will involve a large amount of hard work and deserves a general amount of cooperation.

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[2] Replies from superintendents, both State and city, reinforce this statement. Of 33 State superintendents who have thus far replied only 2 have failed to indicate a desire to cooperate, while 18 have suggested individuals in their States who would be of especial value in a survey. Of 35 city superintendents replying thus far, only 1 has failed to indicate a desire to cooperate, while 27 have suggested local teachers who would be especially helpful.

[3] On this point your council probably has more information. My opinion is based upon interviews with individual members of those associations. The directors for the National Council for Social Studies have expressed a readiness to cooperate fully, in fact, are urging such a survey by the American Historical Association.

[4] I have sought the attitude of men in these fields by oral interviews and all with whom I have talked have indicated a willingness to help.

[5] This is an opinion based on more or less constant contact with teachers of the Middle West. They are not only willing but anxious to have this work done.

While conditions now are favorable for a survey, such an undertaking must be conducted on sound principles:

First, it must be thorough. There has been a surfeit of inadequate studies or recommendations, of partial studies stretched into general programs, and of individual theories launched by overpersuaded committees. Teachers, administrators, and scholars would not welcome another one of these.

Second, it must be "objective." The survey must be made in a spirit of willingness and readiness to see conditions as they are, fully, frankly, and fairly. It should avail itself of all devices and methods which have been developed to determine the situation as it is as well as to evaluate tendencies.

Third, any recommendations which it may make must wait until the actual survey is completed and then only such as are justified by its findings.

Under these guiding principles the survey should be conducted as a vertical survey. By vertical is meant the unified scrutiny of the subject from the elementary school through the junior college with the chief emphasis upon the secondary schools. There are two reasons for this procedure: first, the tendency on the part of school authorities in recent years has been to treat the subject in a unified fashion and not as a series of separate blocks. The former wasteful practice of separate blocks which students were free to choose or omit has been superseded. They are now adopting a continuous course, most of which is required of all students so that the teachers can safely assume previous training and build further upon that. The second reason is one of educational economy. With the development of the junior high school, senior high school, and junior colleges as separate segments, separately housed and administered, there has arisen the inevitable tendency to draw up programs horizontally for each segment. The result has often been that each has attempted to meet all the needs of every subject, especially of the social studies, within that segment, and thus duplicate much of the work of the others. Only a thorough vertical survey can correct this situation.

1. One of the first problems to be undertaken is the determination of the values of the subject step by step through the whole of the vertical sequence. The a priori deductions about the values of the subject, often defined, should be assembled and analyzed. These should then be checked by "objective" tests to determine what the students have actually acquired step by step. Though simple in statement, this problem is one of the most difficult. The number of satisfactory testing devices thus far developed is limited. Additional tests must be formulated and some of the more subtle values may defy satisfactory determination. But so far as possible the a priori deductions should be submitted to this check of "objective" tests made after the students have completed the various stages in the course.

2. Closely related to this problem is that of determining a standard of achievement step by step through the vertical sequence. This is somewhat less difficult than the other. Information, viewpoints, technical vocabularies, and technical skill, which the students gain, can be determined for practical purposes. The additions which are made in each stage of the vertical sequence should be determined for the guidance of the teachers.

3. Incidentally, the survey should include the determination of a standard of good teaching so far as this can be done. School administrators have more difficulty in judging the work of teachers in this group than in any other, and this survey should help them toward a solution of this problem. An analytical study of the actual work of a recognized good teacher might be the first step in this direction.

4. Another problem to be undertaken is the consideration of the needs of various types of schools, especially the secondary schools. The range of varia-

tion extends from the "trade" school to the "Latin" schools, each having its own peculiar purposes and needs.

5. Of the same nature is the consideration of the needs of various groups of students within the same schools. Many of the larger secondary schools in urban centers contain groups representing the same variations as the different types of schools. In so far, the problem is almost the same as the one above and differs chiefly in administration. There is another differentiation, however, which has received much attention of late, that on the basis of ability, and its effects should be carefully considered.

6. The survey should also include a study of other agencies and means which educate for public service. Some of these are part of the general school program though not within any given subject of the curriculum. Others are to be found in other subjects of the curriculum, notably in the language group and especially in English. Still others are extracurricular, being part of the social environment of the students. Where the latter are fairly constant and calculable, they should be submitted to careful study. The value of this study will be chiefly in the direction of educational economy, though there will also be some yield of pedagogical improvement.

7. Another problem of major importance is the analysis of the numerous methods employed in teaching the subject to determine their relative values in attaining the purposes of the course. There has been great interest in this phase of the subject in recent years and many experiments have been carried on with very important results in many cases. These methods should be analyzed and evaluated for the benefit of the teachers.

8. It is desirable also to make a study of the schools of other countries which have already dealt with these problems. France and Germany, Holland and the Scandinavian countries have had most experience, and England has had some which would be of value to us. Certainly the survey should keep in touch with the discussions of program revision in this field now being actively carried on in the British Isles and in some of the continental countries. A close examination of European experience would result in economy and enable us to profit from their work, so far as the conditions of our own country would permit.

9. Finally, on the basis of these studies, the committee should draw up a program and make recommendations which can be used as a common base for the formation of local programs throughout the country.

In the final analysis the success of any of these studies and of the whole is determined by the validity of the informational content. There should, therefore, be four scholars of recognized standing in their profession who are also genuinely interested in the pedagogical problems. Their function would be manifold. Their sound advice should be constantly available. They should be the means for drawing on the special knowledge of the whole profession and their approval of the final report should command general respect.

The great volume of work of the survey will fall upon the teachers of the subject. Much of the investigation will necessarily deal with matters chiefly pedagogical. The committee should contain three members whose chief work lies in the training of teachers in this field. These men should be closely connected with the problems, and thoroughly informed on the pedagogical phases of the subject, and command the respect of the teachers and educators.

An important element in the whole problem, one which insinuates itself into nearly every phase of the work, is that of school administration. The committee should, therefore, contain two school administrators of recognized ability and experience. These administrators should be men who have more than a casual knowledge of the subject matter involved.

The committee of nine should be the guiding and executive body in this survey. The work will require the assistance of many teachers and administrators.

Specialists in educational administration and educational psychology need to be consulted frequently throughout the survey. Specialists in political science, economics, sociology, and geography will be needed to advise on particular phases These could best be summoned when needed, as special advisory committees. There is danger in too large a committee. Conference is a poor substitute for investigation and the great need now is investigation. I think, however, that this arrangement will not be unwieldy.

The determination of policy and projects should be the work of the committee as a whole, and for this purpose it will be necessary for them to meet together twice during the year. The committee meetings should be preceded by individual consideration of agenda and then should be used to iron out differences of opinion and exchange different points of view. The direct execution of many of the projects will rest upon a few members of the committee. These may have to meet several times during the year. Consultation with outside advisors may be done individually by the chairman, or, when necessary and possible, in small groups.

Research fellowships should be established of sufficient stipend to attract persons who have a true knowledge of the teaching problem and capacity for investigation. There should be at least five of these. More could be used to advantage, but it will be difficult to find many more of desired abilities. These persons should be perferably between 27 and 35 years of age, keen, energetic, and interested, who will be willing to make some financial sacrifice for the prospect of professional advance which the experience may offer. Graduate fellowships should be established of sufficient stipend to attract ordinarily good graduate students. These need not have had experience as teachers, but should have given evidence of ability to carry on research under close direction. There should be at least 10 of these located at various places where they can carry out studies under supervision.

A competent, full-time clerk at the office of the chairman should be provided and provision made for additional clerical assistance when necessary. Printing and multigraphing of inquiries, tests, reports, and provision for extensive correspondence are essential. The chairman of the committee will undoubtedly have to give an amount of attention to this work, which will make it impossible for him to carry on a full-time position of teaching. Provision will have to be made for this.

Tentative budget for the first year:

Five research fellowships, at $2,000–$3,000 (It may be necessary in some cases to go above this in order to obtain the desired persons.)	$10,000–$15,000
Ten graduate fellowships, at $800–1,000	8,000– 10,000
Competent clerk, at $2,000, and additional help, at $1,000	3,000
Printing, stationery, etc	3,000
Provision for time of chairman (At least half of his time and probably full time.)	3,000– 6,000
Traveling expenses (Conferences of committee and subcommittees, project work of research assistant here and abroad.)	5,000– 10,000
Elastic margin to meet emergencies not anticipated	5,000
Approximately	45,000

It is clear that no results of any value can possibly be obtained in less than two years. One educational leader with whom I discussed the subject gave it as his opinion that 10 years would be required. Mr. Tryon, who is fairly familiar with the problems involved, thought that it could be accomplished satisfactorily in 5 years as the outside limit. First, the great volume of discussion and experimentation during the past 10 years has contributed much

toward the knowledge of the problems involved. It has also developed a number of practised investigators. Second, if the survey can be handled with adequate help, there is no reason why results can not be obtained relatively soon. It is understood that the committee will not engage in theoretical experimentation, but will confine itself to the task of studying conditions as they are, evaluating tendencies and making recommendations on that basis. It is likewise assumed that there will be whole-hearted cooperation from all concerned. These seem to be valid assumptions, and I should therefore estimate the time necessary to complete this task at between two and five years.

Let me repeat that this proposal has not been subjected to conference discussion. That should be done before the survey is definitely launched. The estimates of cost are relatively low, perhaps, but I am counting on a great amount of voluntary service on the part of teachers and administrators, on generous contributions of space in pedagogical journals, such as the Historical Outlook, and on the supply of office space, some equipment, and some clerical assistance from educational institutions. Expenses will probably be greatest in the first and last years of the undertaking, and the final report should, if satisfactory, help to defray the printing costs of the whole survey.

The subjects with which we are concerned deal with the training for public responsibilities and affairs. If the past experience of society can be made of service to the present through instruction in the schools, a common national standard in this field of training is essential. If this survey results in the establishment of such a standard, then the time, effort, or money devoted to it will have been well spent.

Respectfully submitted.

A. C. Krey, *Chairman.*

November, 1925.

Report of the Committee on Endowment

On behalf of the committee on endowment, I beg to submit the following report of its work from January 1 to November 14, 1925:

The committee as originally named included the following members: Charles M. Andrews, John S. Bassett, Worthington C. Ford, Evarts B. Greene, Charles H. Haskins, J. Franklin Jameson, H. Barrett Learned, Stewart L. Mims, Charles Moore, Dana C. Munro, and Henry M. Wriston. Mr. Greene was designated as chairman and Mr. Wriston as executive secretary. The committee has since been enlarged by the addition of the following members: Albert J. Beveridge, Indianapolis; William A. Morris, Berkeley (nominated by the Pacific Coast Branch); Conyers Read, Philadelphia; and Otto L. Schmidt, Chicago. The committee has, however, suffered a serious loss through the withdrawal of Mr. Wriston from the executive secretaryship, in consequence of his election to the presidency of Lawrence College.

The committee was instructed to work for an increase of the endowment of the association from approximately $50,000 to $250,000. The amount appropriated for the expenses of the committee was $1,000.

The committee has had only one formal meeting, namely, that called in connection with a special session of the executive council on April 4. A number of informal conferences have been held by the chairman, at which several of the members in the vicinity of New York have been present, together with a few others, whose advice was desired. Owing, however, to the limited funds available for traveling expenses, it has been found necessary to exchange views chiefly through correspondence. By vote of the committee at its session of April 4, considerable discretion in matters of policy was delegated to the chairman and the executive secretary.

At an informal conference held in New York January 24 the following measures were agreed upon:

(1) To enlarge the committee, with a view to giving it a more national character. New members have accordingly been appointed for Philadelphia, Indianapolis, Chicago, and the Pacific coast.
(2) To investigate the possibility of securing relatively large gifts from one or more of the foundations or from individuals who might be willing to give on a similar scale.
(3) To proceed with the organization of local committees, with a view to a general canvass during the spring of 1925. In accordance with this understanding a number of local chairmen were selected and agreed to serve.
(4) To prepare new printed matter.

It was the expectation of the executive council that the committee should proceed first with the canvass of members of the association in the belief that a generous response from them would strengthen materially any appeal which might be made to public-spirited persons outside of the association. Further discussion developed some differences of opinion as to this procedure. Conferences held with business men in New York City, with a view to securing the services of a local chairman for that city, led to the suggestion that the committee might well secure profcssional assistance of the kind now commonly employed by scientific and educational organizations. It was not, however, thought proper to act on this advice without specific authority from the council. It was suggested, furthermore, that if an elaborate organization had to be formed, in any case, it would be reasonable to aim at a larger sum than that originally proposed. Accordingly, the council was asked to hold a special meeting in New York on April 4, and a formal meeting of the endowment committee was called for the same date.

After hearing from the committee and from the John Price Jones Corporation,[6] the council took action as follows:

(1) The committee was authorized to employ professional assistance, provided the cost of such assistance could be underwritten in advance.
(2) It was voted to ask an increase of the endowment to the full amount authorized by the charter, namely, $500,000, involving the raising at this time of $450,000.
(3) The committee on endowment was authorized to formulate a statement or statements of the objects for which the proposed additional funds were to be asked, including as one important objcct the promotion of cooperative research on problems of interest to students of other social sciences.

At the close of the council meeting a formal session of the committee delegated to its chairman and excutive secretary the responsibility for carrying this program into effect. Meantime it was agreed that the general canvass should be deferred until the autumn and the local chairmen were notified accordingly.

By vote of the council, the making of a definite engagement for professional service was conditioned upon preliminary underwriting of the cost of such service. After conference with the executive secretary, the chairman felt justified in assuming individually the financial responsibility for a preliminary survey, estimated to cost $1,200. Accordingly a letter was addressed to the Jones Corporation asking for such a survey, with recommendations as to further action. It was definitely stipulated, however, that the committee could make no commitment beyond this point. This proposition was accepted by the Jones Corporation, which proceeded to conduct, with the assistance of members of the committee, a study of the record of the association, its personnel, and its organization, together with a consideration of the kind of appeal which might effectively be made to the public for history in general and for the American Historical Association in particular. The committee formulated for use in this survey a state-

[6] Represented by Mr. Jones personally.

ment of the objects for which the additional income was needed, laying special stress on research and publication.

The conclusion reached by the corporation in its report (a document of 116 typewritten pages which has been deposited with the secretary of the association) was that the association could make an effective appeal for funds on the basis of its record and its proposed program of future service. The report also presented detailed recommendations as to the organization and procedure to be adopted for the canvass, together with a budget. The latter estimated the cost of the canvass at $36,425, or about 8 per cent of the sum proposed to be raised. The report also emphasized the enlistment, as volunteer workers, of a large proportion of the total membership of the association. The company was to assume responsibility for certain clerical, information, and publicity services, in addition to expert advice as to procedure, but the actual solicitation was to be done by members.

The report of the Jones Corporation was received in June and was considered a few days later at a conference attended by Messrs. Andrews, Bassett, Ford, Greene, Moore, Munro, and Wriston. Mr. Jones was also present by invitation. After careful consideration, it was agreed that it was not then practicable to proceed further with the employment of professional service. In reaching this conclusion the committee took into account the probable attitude of the association toward so large an expenditure as that proposed for organization, the difficulty of securing during the summer a sufficient number of guarantors to insure the association against loss, and, finally, the practical impossibility of mobilizing the active personnel of the association during the vacation period. This decision was duly reported to the Jones Corporation.

The question then arose as to what could be done during the remainder of the current year, especially in view of the fact that the committee had overdrawn the amount appropriated by the council. (It is proper to note in this connection the decision of the treasurer that the amount of this overdraft, personally assumed by the chairman, should be advanced from the treasury of the association.) The following revised program was then agreed upon:

(1) To postpone the general canvass until the subject could be presented again to the association at the Ann Arbor meeting. It was agreed to ask the committee on program to set apart a luncheon conference for this purpose.

(2) To approach one or more foundations or individuals with a view to securing relatively large gifts, conditioned on the raising of additional sums.

(3) To form a national advisory committee of approximately 100 members, whose chief function should be to serve as sponsors for the enterprise without necessarily committing themselves to active participation in the canvass. It was believed, however, that a few of this larger group would be willing later to help in other ways.

(4) To secure the preparation of at least two types of documents: (*a*) Formal memoranda suitable for presentation to foundations; (*b*) readable accounts, for general distribution, of the record, present service, and possible future services of the association.

It is on these general lines that the committee has since been working, and it is possible to report progress in certain directions:

(1) With the approval of the committee on program, the proposed luncheon conference has been provided for. The general subject is "The responsibilities and resources of the association." Prof. A. C. McLaughlin has agreed to preside, and the other speakers will be Albert J. Beveridge, Guy S. Ford, and Arthur M. Schlesinger. There will also be a report of progress from the committee. Every effort will be made to secure a general attendance and adequate press notices.

(2) A memorandum has been prepared by Professors Bassett and Munro, in consultation with other members of the association, which, through the good offices of Senator Beveridge, has been made the basis of a promising negotiation looking toward a large conditional gift. In addition, and on the basis of previ-

ous informal conversations, Mr. W. G. Leland has undertaken to prepare a memorandum to be presented, after approval by the council, to one of the well-known foundations. It is believed that gifts from either of these sources will have a value in excess of the particular amounts offered, since such gifts are obviously made only after careful investigation.

(3) The effort to form a national advisory committee has met with gratifying success. A copy of the list accompanies this report.

(4) Steps have been taken to secure the publication of one or more pamphlets presenting in dignified but popular form the claims of the association to public support.

In addition to the measures just described the chairman proposes to send out with the program of the Ann Arbor meeting a circular letter, explaining the general situation, calling attention to the luncheon conference, and asking members to consider the possibility of applying for life membership, making either a single cash payment or pledging the same amount in installments, payable within five years. It is understood, of course, that until the final payment is made the subscriber will continue to pay the annual membership dues.

It is also proposed, on completing the list of members of the national advisory committee, to see that this list is given suitable publicity.

The committee fully realizes that this is only a beginning, and that a more expert committee might have accomplished much more. As a result of the past year's experience, however, the following recommendations are offered:

A national executive committee of 10 to 12 members should be appointed, of whom at least 6 should be near enough to the committee headquarters to attend meetings once or twice a month. At least two or three of this group should be men of some business experience.

2. The executive committee must be able to command the service of a responsible executive officer, either as chairman or secretary, who can give more time than is possible for a university professor charged with full-time academic or scientific obligations. A business man of character, reputation, and executive ability, who is also appreciative of scholarship, would probably be the most desirable chairman; but in any case there should be an executive secretary, who would relieve the chairman of everything except the responsibility of determining general policies. It may be possible to secure for a capable young man in some university or college leave of absence for this purpose. The correspondence of the committee has developed very considerable resources of good will, both within the association and out of it, but the effective use of these resources, especially in these days of highly organized campaigns, will require more financial support than the committee has so far had.

A business man who, as chairman, could give the committee the advantage of his own organization, might reduce considerably the cost of the canvass to the association. Otherwise the first step should be to secure from some source at least $15,000 for the purpose of underwriting the expenses of the canvass. The main items in that total would be approximately as follows:

1. For the salary of an executive secretary, $5,000.
2. For clerical and other office expenses, $5,000.
3. For contingent expenses, including travel and some assistance to local committee, $5,000.

Though the difficulties of the undertaking must be squarely faced, the last word should be of quite a different kind. There can be no doubt that the increase of the endowment of the association to half a million dollars would mark a notable epoch in the record not only of the association but of historical scholarship in this country. The additional income thus made available would give permanence and security to work already inaugurated; it would also make possible for the historical profession, working both on its own familiar lines and also in close cooperation with students of the other social sciences, a kind of service quite in advance of anything hitherto undertaken. In view of the approaching sesquicentennial of American independence, it should be possible to interest the Ameri-

can public by emphasizing the patriotic value of the kind of honest, disinterested research for which the association stands.

Appended to this report is a financial statement prepared by the treasurer's office, showing expenses incurred by the committee and subscriptions to the endowment fund, whether paid in cash or payable at some future date.

Respectfully submitted.

EVARTS B. GREENE, *Chairman.*

NOVEMBER 14, 1925.

National Advisory Committee list of acceptances to November 14, 1925

Alderman, Edwin A.
Andrew, A. Piatt.
Andrews, C. M.
Aydelotte, Frank.
Babcock, K. C.
Baldwin, Simeon E.
Batts, R. L.
Bayard, Thomas F.
Bennett, Henry W.
Beveridge, Albert J.
Bingham, Hiram.
Bok, Edward W.
Bowen, Clarence W.
Brookings, Robert S.
Brown, Demarchus C.
Bruce, W. Cabell.
Burr, George L.
Burton, Theodore E.
Butler, Nicholas Murray.
Carson, Hampton L.
Channing, Edward.
Chase, Harry W.
Cheyney, E. P.
Clements, William L.
Cummins, A. B.
Davis, John W.
Davis, Norman H.
Dawes, Vice President Charles G.
Deneen, Charles S.
Dixon, Joseph M.
Edmonds, Franklin Spencer.
Elliott, Edward.
Farr, Shirley.
Farrand, Livingston.
Few, W. P.
Finley, John H.
Folwell, W. W.
Ford, W. C.
Fosbroke, H. E. W.
Frank, Glenn.
Glass, Carter.
Greve, Charles T.
Hadley, Herbert S.
Harrison, Fairfax.
Hart, Albert Bushnell.
Haskins, C. H.
Hill, A. Ross.
Hill, David Jayne.
Hoover, Herbert.
Howell, Clark.
Hughes, Charles E.
James, J. A.
Jameson, J. F.
Judson, Harry Pratt.
Lawton, Alex.
Lea, Arthur H.
Lippman, Walter.
Lincoln, Waldo.
Lowden, Frank O.
Lowell, A. Lawrence.
McKissick, J. R.
McLaughlin, A. C.
McMullen, Adam.
McMaster, J. B.
Mason, William Smith.
Mather, Samuel.
Miller, David Hunter.
Montague, Andrew J.
Montgomery, Thomas L.
Munro, Dana C.
Morrow, Dwight W.
Neville, Mrs. Arthur C.
Ogden, Rollo.
Patten, Henry J.
Putnam, Miss Ruth.
Root, Elihu.
Salmon, Miss Lucy M.
Schmidt, Otto L.
Scott, Albert L.
Severance, Frank H.
Shahan, Bishop.
Sharp, Henry D.
Sloane, William M.
Stokes, Anson Phelps.
Tarbell, Miss Ida.
Taylor, Henry Osborn.
Turner, Frederick J.
Warren, Charles.
Wharton, Clarence.
White, William Allen.
Wilbur, James B.
Williams, John Sharp.
Winant, John G.
Winterbotham, J. M.
Woodburn, James A.
Woollen, Evans.
Woolley, Miss Mary E.

States represented in the acceptances for the National Advisory Committee

New Hampshire.
Vermont.
Massachusetts.
Rhode Island.
Connecticut.
New York.
New Jersey.
Pennsylvania.
Delaware.
Maryland.
District of Columbia.
Virginia.
North Carolina.
South Carolina.
Georgia.
Mississippi.
Texas.
Ohio.
Indiana.
Illinois.
Michigan.
Wisconsin.
Minnesota.
Iowa.
Missouri.
Kansas.
Nebraska.
Montana.
California.

Endowment fund [7]

I. Receipts (since Richmond meeting) to Nov. 13, 1925:		
Life-membership dues		$200.00
Contributions		1,041.35
Total		1,241.35
II. Subscriptions to the fund:		
Total pledges		3,135.00
Pledges paid		520.00
Balance unpaid		2,615.00
III. Subscriptions payable, 1925		1,395.00
Pledges paid		520.00
Balance unpaid		875.00
IV. Endowment committee account:		
Appropriation		1,000.00
Disbursements—		
Postage, printing, supplies, etc	$36.50	
Stenographic services and other clerical assistance	134.40	
Travel (including expenses of members of the council in attending the special meeting of Apr. 4, 1925)	313.44	
John Price Jones Corporation, for preparing survey	1,302.31	
Total disbursements		1,786.65
Overdraft		786.65

Report of the Committee on the Documentary Historical Publications of the United States Government

A report from this committee this year may be confined to matters related to the Department of State. The War Department and the Navy Department have historical offices, but neither office has published anything during the year, presumably for want of means. The War Department has issued Volume II of the Report of the Military Board of Allied Supply (viii–1173 p.). Anyone who has seen the great series of historical volumes respecting the World War which the English, French, and German Governments have put forth will greatly regret the meager output of official information on the subject which governmental economy here has permitted.

The division of publications in the Department of State is now under the charge of a well-trained, competent, and energetic historical scholar, Dr. Tyler Dennett. With the aid of Dr. Joseph V. Fuller, formerly of the University of Wisconsin, he is devoting the main effort of his division, aside from its routine duties, to the preparation of volumes in the series commonly called "Foreign Relations," of which the last volume published was that for 1915, so that there are considerable arrears to be caught up. For the years of the World War there will be two series, one of which, edited by Doctor Fuller, will cover the diplomatic relations of the United States to the war, while the other will contain such other diplomatic materials for the respective years as have usually been inserted in these volumes.

The rapidity with which the arrears of this series can be caught up will depend strictly upon the appropriations made by Congress in the coming session. What

[7] From figures furnished by the treasurer's office, Nov. 10–13, 1925. Though all of the $520, designated as "pledges paid," was paid by subscribers, some of it was in excess of the amount pledged by the subscriber.

else the department will be able to do depends upon the same contingencies. In the concluding days of the last session an act sponsored by the late Senator Ralston was passed, in accordance with which, upon request from the governor of any State, the Secretary of State is authorized to cause to be collected, transcribed, and edited for publication all those documents relating to the Territorial period in the history of that State which are listed and described in the Carnegie Institution's Calendar of Papers in Washington Archives Relating to the Territories, edited by David W. Parker. On the passage of this act the chairman of the committee did all he could to engage suitable persons in each State to cause the governor to take the action contemplated in the statute, and the governors of all but one or two of the 30 States involved have already made the necessary application. Though the act does not provide for printing, but at present leaves that to the States, each of which can be provided with the transcripts relating to its history, it may be hoped that Congress will ultimately be moved to issue the whole body of some 9,000 documents in a series of volumes illustrative of western Territorial history. It is hoped that Senator Ralston's act authorizing the first stage of preparation will be followed by appropriations in the next session.

With a view to such action, the committee recommends that the council present to the association at its December meeting a resolution urging upon Congress that it should make provision not only for the collecting and transcribing and editing provided for by the act but also for the printing of these Territorial documents in a series of volumes; that copies of this resolution should be sent to all Members of Congress; and that an especial effort should be made to call it to the attention of the Members from the 30 Western States involved by personal letters to each from a selected member of the association who is one of his constituents.

It is also hoped that appropriations may be made to the department which will permit it to make progress with the series of volumes of instructions to our ministers abroad which this committee advocated in a memorial to Secretary Hughes and which he with cordial approval ordered to be carried out. Secretary Kellogg has expressed a desire to maintain the same policies as Mr. Hughes in respect to historical publication.

Finally, the committee recommends that the council lay before the association a resolution calling emphatically for such action on the part of Congress as will cause early completion of the series of Journals of the Continental Congress in course of issue by the Library of Congress. The 25 volumes thus far issued bring this record only to the end of the year 1783. The five remaining years are of hardly less importance to the history of the United States and the action of Congress during them is much less completely known. The two volumes for 1782 bear the date of 1914, the two volumes for 1783 that of 1922. It needs no demonstration to members of the American Historical Association, and it should need no demonstration to Members of Congress, that if it is worth while at all to print a modern edition of the Journals of the Continental Congress such a rate of progress as this is indefensible. It appears that the five years yet to be supplied would make five or six more volumes.

Respectfully submitted.

J. F. Jameson, *Chairman.*

November 7, 1925.

Report of the Committee on Bibliography of Modern British History

The committee on bibliography of modern British history reports progress. Its principal claims to progress are three:

(1) That the problem has been simplified by adopting the plan of perfecting the principal sections of the bibliography first, leaving those which make the most difficulty till later;
(2) That your committee has resumed relations with the British committee engaged in preparing the Bibliography of the Stuart Period, without giving up the plan of a separate volume to be prepared independently for the Tudor Period by this committee; and
(3) A considerable amount of progress has been made in bringing the material up to date from the condition in which it was left at the outbreak of the war.

The principal difficulties of the committee have been due to the withdrawal from the work of certain volunteer collaborators who had been relied on to perfect their respective sections. Under the circumstances the committee recommends that it be empowered to engage one or more capable workers under the supervision of the committee, to whom it would be necessary to pay a fee for their services. The committee therefore asks for an appropriation of $500 with which to continue, and it is hoped to complete their work.

E. P. Cheyney, *Chairman.*

November, 1925.

Report of the Delegates of the International Committee of Historical Sciences

The delegates of the American Historical Association in the International Committee of Historical Sciences beg to present the following report for the year 1925.

During the early part of the year we became convinced that if a definitive organization of the international committee was to be accomplished successfully it was necessary to secure funds for the use of the committee. Accordingly we drew up a memorandum which was approved by the council of the American Historical Association and presented as from that body to the Laura Spelman Rockefeller Memorial. This memorandum requested $35,000, of which $10,000 was to be for the organization, secretariat, etc., of the international committee, $15,000 for the inauguration of an international bibliography of historical literature under the auspices of the committee, and $10,000 for the inauguration of the international review of comparative cultural history. The first two amounts were generously granted by the Rockefeller Memorial, so that the sum of $25,000 will be at the disposal of the American Historical Association during the next three or four years for the use of the international committee.

It was impossible for the provisional international committee to hold a meeting during 1925, but it is expected that one will be held probably in Geneva during the Easter vacation of 1926. It is proposed that all countries doing important historical work shall be invited to send one or two delegates to this meeting, two-thirds or three-fourths of their expenses to be paid from the funds at the disposal of the American Historical Association.

The year has been occupied by the delegates in sounding out the situation in Europe with respect to international cooperation among historical scholars. Mr. Leland has continued to serve as organization secretary of the provisional committee and has corresponded with scholars in various countries in order to obtain their views as to a permanent organization. Professor Shotwell has been in Europe the second half of the year and has been able by personal conversation to secure first hand information with regard to the situation. The delegates have also been aided by the observations of other scholars, notably Professors Franz Boas and F. A. Golder, who have been in Germany, Russia, and the Baltic countries.

Out of the appropriation of $100 made to the delegates by the council for 1925, $10 has been spent for clerical assistance and $15.25 for multigraphing

the memorandum which was presented to the Laura Spelman Rockefeller Memorial, leaving a balance of $74.75.

In order that it may not be necessary to draw upon the subvention from the Rockefeller Memorial until the organization of the permanent committee, the delegates ask that the unexpended balance of this year's appropriation be reappropriated for their use in 1926.

Respectfully submitted.

JAMES T. SHOTWELL.
WALDO G. LELAND.

DECEMBER, 1925.

REPORT UPON THE HISTORICAL OUTLOOK FOR THE YEARS 1924 AND 1925

1. The financial position of the magazine has been strengthened in the last two years. Threatened with difficulties after 1921 upon the withdrawal of financial support from several associations, the awakened interest in the teaching of history and the social studies has carried the paper to a point of self-support. It can not as yet make regular payments for contributed articles, but in this respect its position is similar to that of most historical and pedagogical journals.

2. The subscription list now contains 7,000 names, including, however, a number of persons who are in arrears. The subscribers are widely distributed throughout the country, every State and Territory and the insular possessions being represented, as well as 13 foreign countries. In the order of number of subscriptions New York comes first with 741, Pennsylvania second with 634, Illinois third with 482, Ohio next with 425, then California, Minnesota, Michigan, Massachusetts, New Jersey, Indiana, Texas, Iowa, Washington, Wisconsin, and Maryland in the order named.

3. Three important reports were published in 1924—Professor Gambrill's on experimental courses, Professor Dawson's on the history survey, and Professor Foster's on books for collateral reading. Much interest has been aroused by the current series of articles on history and the social studies in each year of the junior and senior high schools, one superintendent of a western city sending in 62 subscriptions for his high-school teachers. The college teaching of history has been discussed in a number of articles, and there have been interesting and valuable papers presenting historical content as well as method. The bibliographical features have been continued and improved.

4. The relation with the American Historical Association has brought moral prestige to the magazine, and has also resulted in the publication of many articles which probably could not have been secured without this support. The relations with other associations, including the National Council for the Social Studies, have widened the sphere of usefulness of the paper.

REPORT OF THE DELEGATE IN THE AMERICAN COUNCIL OF LEARNED SOCIETIES

As delegate of the American Historical Association to the American Council of Learned Societies I beg to submit the following report for the year 1925:

The work of the council for the year is fully set forth in Bulletin No. 4, which was distributed to the officers of the American Historical Association in August. The following supplementary ideas may be noted as of special interest to the American Historical Association.

1. The committee of management of the Dictionary of National Biography has completed its organization, with the appointment of Prof. Allen Johnson, of Yale, as managing editor and member of the committee.

2. The council has received from the Laura Spelman Rockefeller Memorial a grant of $5,000 for three years, to be expended in the form of small aids ($50

to $300) in the humanistic sciences. In the committee of five which will have charge of this, history and the related social sciences will be represented by Dean Guy Stanton Ford, of Minnesota, as chairman, and Prof. Edwin F. Gay, of Harvard University and the Bureau of Economic Research in New York.

3. The Carnegie Corporation has granted to the A. C. L. S. $10,000 for the year 1926 for a survey of research in the humanistic sciences, and arrangements are now being made to secure a director who will take charge of this work.

4. The committee on medieval studies has made arrangements for the publication of "Speculum: A Journal of Mediæval Studies," the first number of which will appear in December of the present year.

5. The A. C. L. S. was represented at the annual meeting of the Union Académique Internationalè in May, 1925, by Prof. Richard Gottheil, of Columbia, and Prof. Tenney Frank, of Johns Hopkins.

6. Of the delegates of the American Historical Association on the council, Doctor Jameson has continued to serve as chairman of the committee of management of the Dictionary of American Biography, and I have continued in office as chairman of the council.

Very truly yours,

C. H. Haskins, *Chairman.*

October 27, 1925.

Report of the Committee on Nominations

November 20, 1925.

Your committee on nominations, in compliance with the requirements of the by-laws, report the following nominations for the elective offices and committee memberships of the association for the ensuing year:

President, Dana C. Munro.

First Vice President, Henry Osborn Taylor.

Second Vice President, James H. Breasted.

Secretary, John Spencer Bassett.

Treasurer, Charles Moore.

Executive council.—Mary W. Williams, Arthur M. Schlesinger, Charles H. McIlwain, William K. Boyd, N. Neilson, Albert J. Beveridge, Laurence M. Larson, Frank M. Anderson.

Committee on nominations.—Henry B. Learned, chairman; Herbert D. Foster, Payson J. Treat, Arthur L. Cross, Solon J. Buck.

Respectfully submitted.

Charles D. Hazen, *Chairman.*
Frances G. Davenport.
Arthur C. Cole.
Payson J. Treat.
Edward Raymond Turner.

MINUTES OF THE MEETING OF THE EXECUTIVE COUNCIL HELD AT THE FACULTY CLUB, COLUMBIA UNIVERSITY, NEW YORK, APRIL 4, 1925

The meeting was called to order at 10 a. m. Present: Charles M. Andrews, Dana C. Munro, John S. Bassett, Charles Moore, William K. Boyd, Carlton J. H. Hayes, Charles H. McIlwain, N. Neilson, Mary W. Williams, members of the council. The following members of the committee on endowment were also in attendance: Evarts B. Greene, Henry M. Wriston, and H. Barrett Learned.

The secretary reported that on March 6, 1925, a postal vote of the council was taken on the following memorandum:

Memorandum respecting the needs of the International Committee of Historical Sciences, submitted to the trustees of the Laura Spelman Rockefeller Memorial by the executive council of the American Historical Association

The executive council of the American Historical Association has had presented to it by its representatives on the International Committee of Historical Sciences a very important matter which has a world-wide rather than a national bearing on the future of the social sciences, and which the council begs leave to present briefly to the trustees of the Laura Spelman Rockefeller Memorial for their consideration.

The disorganization and depression in the social sciences during and following the war is a matter of common knowledge. The material limitations in salary, want of books, increased cost of living, etc., are familiar to all. These difficulties will gradually disappear in the course of time and with the generous aid that has come largely from America. What is of more concern in some ways arises out of the spiritual wounds of war and the cessation of cooperative efforts in all fields of history and the social sciences.

The first sign that these rifts might be closed seems, by the report of our representatives, to have come in the field of history. This is highly significant and very important. The council of the American Historical Association finds that the success of this attempt to renew international cooperation will depend on the efforts of our group. We attach importance to this from the standpoint of historical work, but we are even more impressed with the responsibility that rests on this experiment as pointing the way for all the groups in the social sciences now divided along national lines and impotent to carry on the cooperative study and discussion of social, economic, and political problems that cross all national boundaries.

The situation in brief is as follows: Before the war there had been held, at intervals of three or five years, a series of international historical congresses, the last one being held in London in 1913. All were largely attended and may be counted to have had a large measure of success. The first congress to be held since the war, the fifth of the series (attended by nearly a thousand delegates), was held in Brussels in 1923. At this congress there was manifest a conviction that in the future the congresses should be supplemented by the organization of a permanent international committee, which should have two principal functions—(*a*) the organization and direction of future congresses for the purpose of making them more valuable from a scientific point of view, and (*b*) the promotion of international historical interests by initiating and encouraging cooperative enterprises and by furnishing a means of bringing the historical scholars of the various countries more frequently and more closely in contact with each other.

The Brussels congress, accordingly, upon the initiative of the American representatives, created a provisional international committee charged with the duty of organizing a permanent international committee of historical sciences.

This provisional committee has held one meeting and has caused to be prepared and distributed among the historical scholars of the world a project or draft of a constitution for the permanent committee, a copy of which is annexed.

This draft has already been discussed by historical scholars of different countries and has been approved in principle by all of them. Certain of its features are worthy of note: In the first place it provides for the representation of all countries (a result that has not yet been attained in the various international scientific unions which are grouped around the International Research Council); in the second place the selection of delegates requires that in each country historical scholors, historical societies, and other learned bodies should group themselves in a consortium, thus bringing together and coordinating national historical interests that have hitherto been divergent and in some cases competitive; finally, the proposed international committee is so organized as to cause national lines to be completely subordinated to the interests of scholarship.

The council of the American Historical Association is convinced that the international committee will exercise an important and beneficient influence upon the character and direction of historical scholarship. They believe that through the organization of the international historical congresses and through the encouragement of cooperative research the committee will render an indispensable service in aiding the historians of all countries to attain that objective and detached point of view which is vital to mutual understanding and good will.

The council of the American Historical Association realizes that during the next few years the international committee can not hope to be self-supporting. The assessments which it is proposed to make on the countries represented in it, and which range from $25 to $250, would, even if it were possible to collect them all, fall far short of meeting the necessary expenses of organization, including expenses of meetings, clerical services, printing, study of proposed projects, etc.

Furthermore, the provisional committee, under the authority conferred upon it by the Brussels congress, has already approved the carrying out of a proposal of vital importance to the historical and social sciences, namely, the resumption as an international cooperative enterprise of the annual bibliography of historical studies published in Germany before the war under the title "Jahresberichte der Geschichtswissenschaft." The proposal to resume the publication of this indispensable work was made by an American historian, after considerable correspondence with, and the ready consent of, the German scholars most interested in the enterprise in its older form. The New Yearbook of Historical Bibliography would contain chapters on the history of the different countries, on general phases of history, such as economic, cultural, religous, and social history, on ancient and medieval history, and on the so-called auxiliary sciences. It is believed that after five years the yearbook will be so nearly self-supporting that its continuance can be assured by the international committee.

The council of the American Historical Association asks, therefore, that a grant of $25,000 be made to it for the following purposes:

A. For the International Committee of Historical Sciences:		
Meetings, 1925–1928	$6,000	
Secretarial and clerical services, printing, study of projects, etc	3,000	
Organization of the Sixth International Congress, 1923	1,000	
		$10,000
B. For the compilation and publication of the proposed Yearbook of Historical Bibliography, under the auspices of the international committee:		
In 1926	4,000	
In 1927	4,000	
In 1928	3,000	
In 1929	2,000	
In 1930	2,000	
		15,000
Total		25,000

The council of the American Historical Association believes that with the aid thus requested it will be possible to bring about a great advance in the organization of an important branch of the social sciences, to render a signal service to scholarship through the resumption, in an improved form, of one of the most important bibliographical tasks, and to promote in a notable manner mutual understanding and objectivity of purpose on the part of a body of scholars which has always had, and probably always must have, a large share in forming the public opinion of nations.

Twelve votes were cast for the memorandum and none against it.

On March 17, 1925, the members of the council were asked to vote on the following additions to this memorandum:

The provisional committee has also approved a proposal presented to the section of economic history of the International Historical Congress of 1923 for the establishment of an international review of comparative cultural history. A study of this proposal has already been commenced by a committee of American, English, Dutch, Belgian, French, and Austrian scholars, but a further study by an expanded committee is necessary before final plans can be drawn up and the review actually started. The value of such a journal dealing with those social, economic, and moral factors in history which transcend all political boundaries and which demonstrate so conclusively the essential solidarity of mankind, can hardly be overestimated.

Insert after B:

C. For studying the proposal to establish an international review of comparative cultural history, meetings of committee and editors	$2,000
For expenses of founding the review and of first year of publication	4,000
For expenses of review during second and third years of publication	4,000
	10,000

On this additional clause the vote was 11 for and none against its adoption.

On March 25, 1925, a postal vote of the council was taken on the following resolutions:

(1) *Resolved*, That the sum of $100 be, and hereby is, appropriated for the expenses of the committee on a program of research and publications during the current year.

(The appropriation is requested by the committee on a program of research in order to enable it to hold one or more meetings for conference.)

(2) Whereas it is desirable to obtain active cooperation between the American Historical Association, the American Economic Association, the American Political Science Association, the American Sociological Society, and the American Statistical Association for the purpose of promoting and coordinating research and for furthering the development of research methods in the social studies;

Resolved, That the executive council of the American Historical Association authorizes the appointment by the president of three representatives who shall constitute, with similar respresentatives from the societies above named, a social science research council, to carry out the purposes above stated.

(The above resolution is recommended by the committee on a program of research to whom the matter of membership in the Social Science Research Council was referred by the executive council.)

On the resolution authorizing an appropriation of $100 for the use of the committee on research and publication it was voted to make the appropriation, the vote being 11 for and none against it.

On the resolution to accept the invitation to join the Social Science Research Council the vote was 11 for and none against it.

The secretary announced that the president and secretary, in accordance with the resolution of the executive council at its last meeting, had appointed the following persons to represent the association in the Social Science Research Council: Guy Stanton Ford, William E. Dodd, and Arthur M. Schlesinger.

Mr. Evarts B. Greene, chairman, and Mr. Henry M. Wriston, executive secretary of the committee on endowment, made reports on the progress of the efforts to launch the campaign for an endowment. They announced that they had asked for the call of a special meeting of the executive council in order to have it consider a proposal to employ the services of an expert agency in the conduct of the campaign. At the request of the council, Mr. John Price Jones, of the John Price Jones Corporation, appeared before the council and explained the methods employed by his firm in the conduct of such enterprises.

At this point the council adjourned for a subscription lunch, after which it resumed its session while continuing its discussion of the report of the committee on endowment. After full discussion the following votes were adopted.

Moved by Mr. Hayes and seconded by Mr. Boyd:

That the committee on endowment be authorized to employ expert assistance, provided the expenses thereby incurred shall be underwritten.

Moved by Mr. Hayes and seconded by Mr. Bassett:

That the amount to be asked for shall be such an amount that the entire endowment shall be $500,000 and that the exact sum shall be fixed within this limit by the committee on endowment.

It was moved by Mr. Munro and seconded by Miss Williams that the executive council approve as a project for which money shall be solicited the encouragement of cooperative research in the national problems of immigration, section-

alism, the history of international relations, and other similar problems. The committee on endowment was authorized to prepare specific statements of such particular objects under this general classification as they deem expedient.

It was voted that a committee of three or more shall be appointed on the Sesquicentennial Celebration of the Anniversary of the Declaration of Independence. The object of having such a committee is that it may aid local committees in their plans for celebrations.

It was voted that the committee on endowment be authorized to create a subcommittee for the transaction of business of such a nature as can not easily be referred to the general committee.

It was voted that the executive secretary of the committee on endowment be authorized to employ stenographic assistance as far as he finds it necessary.

The president of the association announced the appointment of the committee to prepare rules for the award of the Jusserand medal with the following members: Charles H. Haskins, Charles Moore, and David Jayne Hill.

Mr. Dana C. Munro, chairman of the committee on research and publication, made a report on the progress of his committee.

It was voted to authorize the committee on endowment to pay the traveling expenses of the members of the council in attending this meeting.

No other business coming before the council, on motion, it adjourned at 4 p. m.

CHARLES M. ANDREWS, *President.*
DANA C. MUNRO, *First Vice President.*
JOHN S. BASSETT, *Secretary.*

PROCEEDINGS OF THE EXECUTIVE COUNCIL ADOPTED BY CORRESPONDENCE

The following motion was submitted by the secretary to the executive council of the American Historical Association on September 24, 1925:

That the president and secretary of this association be authorized to apply to the Commonwealth Fund for a grant of not more than $10,000, to be used in making a preliminary study of the teaching of history and the related social sciences in the schools.

That the committee on the study of history in the schools be authorized to proceed with the conduct of such a study, acting in cooperation with representatives of the American Economic Association and the American Political Science Association and with the assistance of such other specialists as the committee may consider necessary.

That all unexpended money of the said grant shall be returned to the Commonwealth Fund.

The vote was 11 for the motion and none against it.

MINUTES OF THE MEETING OF THE EXECUTIVE COUNCIL HELD AT THE MEN'S FACULTY CLUB, COLUMBIA UNIVERSITY, NOVEMBER 21, 1925

The following were in attendance: President C. M. Andrews, presiding; first vice president D. C. Munro; second vice president, H. O. Taylor; secretary, J. S. Bassett; treasurer, Charles Moore; elected members of the council, W. K. Boyd, C. J. H. Hayes, C. H. McIlwain, F. L. Paxson, A. M. Schlesinger, and Mary W. Williams; and ex-president J. F. Jameson.

The council was called to order at 10 a. m. The secretary presented a communication from Dr. Leo S. Rowe, Director of the Pan American Union, requesting the council to appoint a committee to make a survey of the teaching

of Latin-American history in the universities, colleges, normal schools, and secondary schools in the United States. After discussion, it was voted that the American Historical Association will cooperate with the Pan American Union to the extent that if the Pan American Union will establish a committee for the purpose mentioned the council will suggest qualified members of the association to serve on the said committee.

At this point Mr. Munro moved, and it was voted, that the regular docket be laid aside to take up the report of the committee on endowment, which was presented in person by Mr. E. B. Greene, chairman.

After discussing the report, the council voted:

That the report of the committee be received, approved with high appreciation and thanks, and that the program for 1926 incorporated in it be adopted by the council.

That the council approves the policy of employing a paid executive secretary to give his entire time to the work of the endowment campaign for not more than one year.

That a committee of three be appointed by the president of this association with power to engage such an executive secretary of the said committee for the period named and that the said committee of three report at the next meeting of the council.

That the committee created for this purpose is authorized to say to the proposed executive secretary that, subject to the approval of the association in the annual business meeting, the sum of not more than $15,000 may be expended in support of the endowment campaign.

The secretary presented a communication from Mr. Edwin R. A. Seligman inviting the association to cooperate with other organizations for bringing out a proposed cyclopedia of social sciences. It was voted that the president appoint a representative to sit with the committee on the proposed cyclopedia during the coming Christmas holidays and to report to this council at its next meeting. Mr. C. J. H. Hayes was appointed to act in this capacity.

The treasurer presented his preliminary annual report, which was accepted and placed on file. At the request of the treasurer, it was voted that he be authorized to convert into the endowment fund the balance on hand from general receipts and the balance from the Review fund.

The secretary was authorized to appoint the hours and place for the first meeting of the council during the annual meeting in Ann Arbor.

The secretary was directed to confer with Mr. Max Farrand with reference to the proposed study of history teaching in the schools and to express the opinion of the council that nothing should be done which will lessen the position of the campaign for endowment in the eyes of possible contributors. It was voted to invite Messrs. Max Farrand, G. S. Ford, and A. C. Krey to confer with the council during the meeting at Ann Arbor.

The secretary presented a report from Mr. W. E. Dodd showing that the program for the next annual meeting is in the hands of the printer.

It was voted that the council recommend that the next annual meeting (1926) shall be held in Rochester, N. Y.

It was voted that the president appoint a person to prepare a suitable memorial for Prof. George Burton Adams, deceased during the current year.

The report of the board of editors of the American Historical Review was presented by Mr. Jameson, managing editor. It was accepted and placed on file.

The report of Mr. T. C. Pease, chairman of the Historical Manuscripts Commission, was received and placed on file. It was the opinion of the council that it would be unwise to adopt a program that would bind the future for a considerable period, and that more detailed information should be supplied about the projects recommended for the future. It was the opinion of the council that it

is premature to begin copying at this time and that decision of such action should be deferred until it is determined what manuscripts ought to be published.

The secretary presented the report of Mr. R. G Adams, chairman of the subcommittee on manuscripts imported from foreign countries. The report was received and placed on file.

The committee on the Herbert Baxter Adams prize presented its report, through the secretary, as follows:

We recommend that the prize for the year be awarded to Dr. Frederick Stanley Rodkey for his monograph "The Turco-Egyptian question and its relation to England, France, and Russia, 1832–1841," published in the University of Illinois Studies.

We recommend, further, that honorable mention be made of the study submitted in manuscript by Miss Frances E. Gillespie entitled "Labor and politics in England, 1850–1867."

The report of the committee on publications was presented by Mr. H. B. Learned, chairman. The report was accepted and placed on file.

Mr. Joseph Schafer, secretary of the Conference of Historical Societies, presented the report for the said conference, together with a statement of the activities during the year concerning the Handbook of Historical Studies and the Bibliography of Historical Societies. The secretary was directed to inform Mr. Schafer that the association will finance the publication of the handbook on the basis mentioned in his report. The report was accepted and placed on file.

Mr. Jameson, chairman, presented the report of the committee on national archives, which was received and placed on file.

The report of the committee on bibliography was accepted and placed on file.

The secretary presented the report of the Public Archives Commission, which was accepted and placed on file.

President Andrews presented the report of the committee on obtaining transcripts from foreign archives, which was accepted and placed on file.

No report was presented from the committee on hereditary patriotic societies.

Mr. Schlesinger presented his report on his conference with the editor of the Historical Outlook, which was accepted and placed on file. It was voted that the board of editors of the Historical Outlook be discontinued and that the relations of the association with that journal be placed in the charge of the committee on history teaching in the schools, and that Mr. Schlesinger, by correspondence with Mr. McKinley, the editor, arrange terms of that relationship, and report to the council at its next meeting.

Mr. W. K. Boyd, chairman, reported for the committee on historical research in the colleges. The report was accepted and placed on file. It was voted to appropriate $50 for the use of the committee, if needed, during the year 1926.

The secretary presented the report of the committee on the George L. Beer prize, awarding the prize to Miss Edith P. Stickney, of Goucher College, for her paper on "Southern Albania or Northern Epirus in European international affairs, 1912–1923." The report was accepted and placed on file.

Mr. Jameson presented the report of the committee on the documentary historical publications of the United States Government, which was accepted and placed on file. The following resolutions offered by Mr. Jameson were adopted:

Whereas an act of the last Congress, drafted by the late Senator Ralston and approved March 3, 1925, authorized the Secretary of State, on application from the respective governors of the States which originally were Territories, to cause to be collected, transcribed, arranged, and edited the papers which relate to those Territories and are preserved in the archives of Washington; and

Whereas those papers illustrate the early history of 30 States, and their publication in a series of volumes would, in the judgment of this association, be a contribution of unrivaled importance to the history of the West:

Resolved, That the American Historical Association respectfully requests Congress to make suitable provision by appropriations, first, for the work of collecting, transcribing, and editing already authorized by law, and, secondly, for the publication of these Territorial papers as a public document.

Whereas no volumes of the Journals of the Continental Congress, in the edition prepared from the original manuscripts by the Library of Congress, have been published since 1922, and only two volumes since 1914; and

Whereas the 25 volumes thus far published carry the record only to the end of the year 1783, yet the five remaining years of the Journals, which could be completed in five or six more volumes, were years of great importance and much less perfectly known than the years preceding; and

Whereas the Journals of the Continental Congress plainly have a foremost place in the records of our national history;

Resolved, That the American Historical Association respectfully requests Congress to make provision for the speedy completion of the series.

At the request of Mr. Moore, chairman of the committee on preparing rules for the award of the Jusserand medal, it was voted to appropriate $200 for the completion of the medal. The council voted to award the medal for 1925 to Mr. Bernard Fay for his monograph entitled "L'Esprit revolutionnaire en France et aux Etats-Unis à la fin du XVIIIe Siècle."

It was voted that the thanks of the council be extended to the history department of Columbia University for the courteous entertainment of the council during the meeting.

The council, having sat until 5.45 p. m., voted to postpone the consideration of other reports until the meeting at Ann Arbor, and adjourned this meeting.

CHARLES M. ANDREWS, *President.*
JOHN S. BASSETT, *Secretary.*

MINUTES OF THE MEETING OF THE EXECUTIVE COUNCIL HELD AT THE MICHIGAN UNION, ANN ARBOR, MICH., DECEMBER 29, 1925

The council was called to order at 9.30 a. m. by President Charles M. Andrews. Present: Charles M. Andrews, president; Dana C. Munro, first vice-president; John S. Bassett, secretary; Charles Moore, treasurer; and William K. Boyd, F. C. Paxson, Arthur M. Schlesinger, and Miss Mary W. Williams, councillors.

The secretary presented an invitation transmitted to Dr. Leo S. Rowe, Director of the Pan American Union, to send a representative to the centennial of the Panama Congress and to appoint a representative to write a paper on the Panama Congress. It was voted to appoint Sen. Hiram Bingham chairman of a committee to take charge of the request and to carry it into execution as far as possible. Messrs. Munro and Bassett were directed to act with Senator Bingham in making the appointments.

The secretary presented a communication from Mr. M. L. Raney, chairman of a committee of the American Library Association on copyright legislation, requesting that the association aid in an attempt to modify certain projected copyright legislation. The council voted to appoint Mr. H. B. Learned chairman of a committee, the other members to be appointed by himself, to give what assistance he can to the efforts of Mr. Raney. The secretary was directed to communicate the information contained in Mr. Raney's letter to the members of the association in the annual business meeting.

The secretary presented a request from Mr. F. A. Ogg, secretary of the American Political Science Association, with respect to a proposed joint meeting with the American Historical Association and other societies representing the social sciences. It was voted to authorize the secretary of this association to confer with the secretaries of other societies and present a report with plans for such a joint meeting to be considered at the next meeting of the council.

The secretary presented a communication from Mr. H. W. Tyler, secretary of the Association of American University Professors, relating to a joint meeting in 1926. It was voted that the secretary express to Mr. Tyler their apprcciation and sympathy for the proposed project.

The secretary presented a communication from Mr. Leo S. Rowe, Director of the Pan American Union, respecting his request for cooperation in organizing a committee to make a survey of the teaching of Latin American history in colleges. It was voted to inform Mr. Rowe that the following persons are suggested as experts for the said committee: Dr. J. A. Robertson, Dr. William S. Robertson, W. W. Pierson, J. Fred Rippy, and Paul Garber, and to inform him also that Miss Mary W. Williams, if he desircs, will organize the committee at once and put it into operation.

It was moved by Mr. Moore and voted that in the futurc thc chairman of the committee on program shall have copy for the program in the hands of the assistant secretary by November 1; that she shall immediately have it printed and mail it from the office in Washington, and that the secretary of the association shall be ex officio a member of the committee on program.

On the motion of the treasurer, it was voted that the salary of the assistant secretary shall be $2,100 a year.

The treasurer presented his report, which was acceptcd and referred to the annual business meeting.

Mr. Schlesinger presented a report of the results of his correspondence with Mr. A. E. McKinley, editor of the Historical Outlook. It was voted to authorize the editor of the Historical Outlook to print in that journal the phrase "published with the indorsement of the American Historical Association."

Mr. Moore reported that progress was being made on the preparation of rules for the award of the Jusserand medal.

Mr. F. C. Paxson, chairman of the special committee appointed at the Novembcr meeting to take into consideration the selection of an executive secretary of the committee on endowment, rcported that Mr. Solon J. Buck had been obtained for that position. The council voted to accept this selection.

The chairman of the committee on cndowment reported and it was voted by the council:

That, for his service, Mr. Buck shall receive the sum of $5,000, to be paid in eight monthly payments, beginning February 1, 1926.

That all other expenditures of the committee on endowment, to the amount of $10,000, shall be paid by the treasurer on vouchers submitted by the executive secretary and approved by Mr. E. B. Greene.

That the treasurer be authorized to borrow in the name of the American Historical Association a sum not exceeding $10,000 to meet the expenses of the endowment campaign and to pledge as collateral for the same the securities belonging to the association.

The secretary was instructed to present the above resolutions to the annual business meeting and to request their approval by the meeting.

It was voted that the secretary be requested to write to Mr. G. S. Ford, dean of the University of Minnesota, requesting the university to grant to the association the use of the services of Mr. Solon J. Buck for the endowment campaign, and the full-time services of Mr. A. C. Krey for the preliminary study on history teaching in the schools.

The report of the committee on membership was presented by the secretary, showing that the association now has the largest enrollment in its history. The report was accepted and placed on file.

It was voted that the chairman of the committee on history teaching in the schools shall be appointed a representative of the association on the National Council for Social Studies.

The secretary presented the report of the representatives in the American Council of Learned Societies, together with the report of the secretary of the said council. The reports were received and placed on file. It was voted to appoint Mr. C. H. Haskins representative of the association in the said council for the next four years.

Mr. E. P. Cheyney presented the report of the committee on bibliography of modern British history, which was received and placed on file. It was voted to appropriate the sum of $500 to enable the committee to complete its report.

Mr. A. M. Schlesinger reported as a delegate in the Social Science Research Council. It was voted to elect the following representatives of this association in the Social Science Research Council: Mr. Guy S. Ford (three years), Mr. A. M. Schlesinger (two years), and Mr. W. E. Dodd (one year).

The delegates in the International Committee of Historical Sciences made their report through the secretary. The report was accepted and placed on file. It was voted to authorize the committee to expend in the coming year the unexpended balance of the appropriation made to them for the year 1925.

The council adjourned to meet on Thursday, December 31, at 9.30 a. m.

MINUTES OF THE MEETING OF THE EXECUTIVE COUNCIL HELD AT THE MICHIGAN UNION, ANN ARBOR, MICH., DECEMBER 31, 1925

The council met at 9.30 a. m. Present: Charles M. Andrews, president; Dana C. Munro, first vice president; John S. Bassett, secretary; and William K. Boyd, J. F. Jameson, A. C. McLaughlin, A. M. Schlesinger, and Miss Williams, councillors.

It was moved by Miss Williams and voted by the council that the chairman of the committee on program be directed to send to the American Historical Review, for publication in each April number of the Review, a tentative skeleton announcement of the program, with dates, and that invitations should be given to all members of the association for the suggestion of papers on topics corresponding to those announced.

On motion of the secretary, it was voted that the dates for the next annual meeting shall be December 28, 29, and 30, 1926.

The secretary called attention to the difficulty of finding provisions and rules enacted by the association in the past. On motion, the council voted to authorize the secretary to make a code of all such rules and regulations now existing in the minutes of the council and the association and to present the said code at the next meeting of the council.

The council voted to appoint Messrs. Munro and Schlesinger to reconstitute the committee on research, Mr. Schlesinger to act as chairman when Mr. Munro is absent. It was also voted that the railroad expenses for one meeting of this committee shall be paid by the association.

The committee of the council on appointments made the following report, which was adopted by council vote:

STANDING COMMITTEES

(New members are in italics)

Committee on program for the forty-first annual meeting.—Laurence B. Packard, chairman (term expires in 1926); *Dice R. Anderson* (term expires in 1926); *Samuel F. Bemis* (term expires in 1927); Eugene H. Byrne (term expires in 1926); *Bessie L. Pierce* (term expires in 1926); *James F. Willard* (term expires in 1926); and

ex officio John S. Bassett, secretary of the American Historical Association; Herbert A. Kellar, secretary of the Agricultural History Society; and Joseph Schafer, secretary of the Conference of Historical Societies.

Committee on local arrangements for the forty-first annual meeting.—Edward G. Miner, chairman; *Dexter Perkins*, secretary.

Historical Manuscripts Commission.—Theodore C. Pease, chairman; Eugene C. Barker, Clarence E. Carter, *Frank A. Golder, Reginald C. McGrane.*

Committee on the Justin Winsor prize.—C. Mildred Thompson, chairman; J. Truslow Adams, C. S. Boucher, Allan Nevins, Carl Wittke.

Committee on the Herbert Baxter Adams prize.—Carl Becker, chairman; *Vera L. Brown*, Frederic Duncalf, *William L. Langer*, Richard A. Newhall.

Committee on publications (all ex officio except the chairman).—H. Barrett Learned, chairman; Allen R. Boyd, secretary; John S. Bassett, *William E. Dodd*, J. Franklin Jameson, Theodore C. Pease, O. C. Stine.

Committee on membership.—Austin P. Evans, chairman; Robert G. Albion, *James P. Baxter, 3d*, Witt Bowden, *R. D. W. Connor, Martha L. Edwards*, Ralph H. Gabriel, *Charles W. Hackett, John D. Hicks*, Ella Lonn, Donald L. McMurry, Franklin C. Palm, Ulrich B. Phillips, *Mrs. Bessie Leach Priddy*, J. Fred Rippy.

Conference of historical societies.—Joseph Schafer, secretary.

Committee on national archives.—J. Franklin Jameson, chairman; Tyler Dennett, Charles Moore, Eben Putnam, *J. B. Wilbur.*

Committee on bibliography.—George M. Dutcher, chairman; Henry R. Shipman, Sidney B. Fay, Augustus H. Shearer, William H. Allison, Solon J. Buck, Louis J. Paetow.

Public archives commission.—George S. Godard, chairman; John H. Edmonds, Robert Burton House, Waldo G. Leland, Thomas M. Marshall, James G. Randall.

Committee on obtaining transcripts from foreign archives.—Charles M. Andrews, chairman; Waldo G. Leland, Wallace Notestein.

Committee on hereditary patriotic societies.—Dixon R. Fox, chairman; *Arthur Adams*, Natalie S. Lincoln, Mrs. Albert Sioussat.

Committee on historical research in colleges.—William K. Boyd, chairman; E. Merton Coulter, Asa E. Martin, *Fred A. Shannon*, William W. Sweet.

Committee on the George Louis Beer prize.—Bernadotte E. Schmitt, chairman; *A. L. P. Dennis, Edward M. Earle*, Robert H. Lord, *Charles Seymour.*

Committee on history teaching in the schools.—A. C. Krey, chairman; *John S. Bassett, Guy Stanton Ford, Ernest Horn, Henry Johnson, William E. Lingelbach, Jesse H. Newlon, L. C. Marshall, C. E. Merriam.*

Committee on endowment.—Albert J. Beveridge, chairman; Evarts B. Greene, vice chairman; *Solon J. Buck*, executive secretary; Charles M. Andrews, John S. Bassett, *H. A. Cushing*, Guy Stanton Ford, Worthington C. Ford, Charles H. Haskins, J. Franklin Jameson, *E. B. Krehbiel*, H. Barrett Learned, Stewart L. Mims, Charles Moore, *William A. Morris*, Dana C. Munro, Conyers Read, Otto L. Schmidt, Henry M. Wriston.

Executive committee of the committee on endowment.—Albert J. Beveridge, chairman; John S. Bassett, H. A. Cushing, Evarts B. Greene, J. Franklin Jameson, E. B. Krehbiel, Stewart L. Mims, Charles Moore, Dana C. Munro.

Committee on the documentary historical publications of the United States.—J. Franklin Jameson, chairman; Charles M. Andrews, John S. Bassett, Worthington C. Ford, Andrew C. McLaughlin, John Bach McMaster, Charles Moore, Frederick J. Turner.

Delegates in the Social Science Research Council.—Guy Stanton Ford (appointed for a term of three years), *A. M. Schlesinger* (two years), *William E. Dodd* (one year).

SPECIAL COMMITTEES

Committee on bibliography of modern British history.—Edward P. Cheyney, chairman; Arthur L. Cross, Roger B. Merriman, Wallace Notestein, Conyers Read.

Committee on the writing of history.—Jean Jules Jusserand, chairman; John S. Bassett, Secretary; Wilbur C. Abbott, Charles W. Colby.

Representatives in the International Committee of Historical Sciences.—James T. Shotwell, Waldo G. Leland.

Committee on preparing a program for research and publication.—Dana C. Munro, chairman; *William K. Boyd, Carlton J. H. Hayes, Marcus W. Jernegan, Arthur M. Schlesinger.*

Committee on the Jusserand medal.—Charles Moore, chairman; David Jayne Hill, Charles H. Haskins.

Committee on the Centennial of the Panama Congress.—William R. Shepherd, chairman; *Reginald F. Arragon, Herbert E. Bolton, Charles E. Chapman, Paul N. Garber, Charles W. Hackett, Clarence H. Haring, Herman G. James, Percy A. Martin, William W. Pierson, Herbert I. Priestley, J. Fred Rippy, James A. Robertson, William S. Robertson.*

Representative on the Committee to consider the publication of an encyclopedia of the social sciences.—Carlton J. H. Hayes.

On motion, the president and the secretary were authorized to make appointments and fill vacancies occurring in the year 1926 when the council is not in session. The president and secretary were also authorized to appoint a secretary pro tempore in the absence of the secretary.

Mr. J. F. Jameson, whose term as managing editor of the American Historical Review expired on December 31, 1925, was reelected for the six-year term ending December 31, 1931.

On motion of the treasurer, the sum of $200 was voted to the Pacific Coast Branch for the year 1926.

No other business coming before the council, it adjourned.

C. M. ANDREWS, *President.*
J. S. BASSETT, *Secretary.*

REGISTER OF ATTENDANCE AT THE FORTIETH ANNUAL MEETING AT ANN ARBOR, MICH.

A

Achorn, Erik.
Adams, Ephraim Douglass.
Adams, Randolph G.
Aiton, Arthur S.
Albion, Robert G.
Alvord, Katharine Sprague.
Anderson, Dice Robins.
Anderson, Frank Maloy.
Andressohn, John C.
Andrews, Arthur I.
Andrews, Charles M.
Andrus, Vera.
Angle, Paul M.
Armstrong, William E.
Arragon, R. F.
Artz, F. B.
Asman, Margaret Elizabeth.

B

Baird, M. Burt.
Balch, Ernest A.
Barker, Eugene C.
Barnhart, John D.
Bartlett, Ruhl Jacob.
Bassett, John S.
Bates, Helen Belfield.
Beale, Howard K.
Becker, Carl L.
Beckwith, Clarence G.
Beedon, Francis W.
Bell, Herbert C.
Beller, Elmer A.
Bemis, Samuel F.
Bennett, Edward E.
Bennett, Mrs. Edward E.
Benns, F. Lee.
Beroth, Janet M.
Betten, Rev. Francis S.
Bieber, Ralph P.
Bishop, James H.
Bishop, William W.
Boak, Arthur E. R.
Bogan, Eleanore M.
Bogert, Velda J.
Bond, B. W., jr.
Botsford, Jay Barrett.
Botsford, Mrs. J. B.
Boucher, C. S.

Bourne, Henry E.
Box, Pelham H.
Boyd, William K.
Bradley, Glenn D.
Brandt, Walther I.
Bretz, Julian P.
Bridges, Samuel G.
Brinton, C.
Brown, George W.
Brown, Sydney M.
Bruce, Kathleen.
Buck, Solon J.
Buell, Bertha Grinnell.
Burnham, Smith.
Butterfield, George E.

C

Cajori, Florian.
Callahan, James Morton.
Cappon, Lester J.
Carpenter, W. B.
Carroll, E. M.
Carson, May L.
Carter, Clarence E.
Chase, L. A.
Cheyney, Edward P.
Christie, Francis A.
Clark, Chester Wills.
Clark, Hazel I.
Clark, Robert C.
Clarke, Mary P.
Clarkson, Jesse D.
Cleven, A. N.
Clow, Harry B.
Clyde, Paul H.
Coates, Willson H.
Cole, Arthur Charles.
Coleman, Christopher B.
Collins, A. Harvey.
Colvin, Caroline.
Conger, John Leonard.
Cook, Jessie L.
Cordier, Andrew W.
Coulter, E. M.
Cox, Isaac J.
Coyle, Harriette.
Craik, E. L.
Crane, Verner W.
Crane, Mrs. Verner W.
Craven, A. O.
Creighton, Neva.
Cross, Arthur Lyon.
Crossman, Leland Earl.
Crothers, H. Baker.
Culver, Mrs. Fred W.
Cunningham, H. M.

D

Dale, Edward E.
Dargan, Marion.
David, Charles W.
Davis, Godfrey.
Dennett, Tyler.
Dickerson, O. M.
Dixon, Evalyn E.
Dodd, William E.
Doney, O. K.
Donnan, Elizabeth.
Dorland, Arthur G.
Dorn, Walter Louis.
Dow, Earle W.
Drinkwater, Geneva.
Dunbar, Louise B.
Duncalf, Frederic.
Dunham, Arleen.
Dutcher, George M.

E

Eriksson, E. M.
Ettinghausen, Dr. Maurice L.

F

Fagerstrom, S. E.
Fagerstrom, Mrs. S. E.
Farmer, Hallie.
Fellows, George Emory.
Ferguson, Russell J.
Ferrell, C. M.
Finney, Byron A.
Fletcher, Robert S.
Flippin, Percy Scott.
Flournoy, F. R.
Ford, Amelia C.
Ford, Guy Stanton.
Foster, Henry A.
Foster, Herbert D.
Foster, Mary Louise.
Fox, Dixon Ryan.
Frasure, Carl M.
Frayer, William A.
Frisbie, F. D.
Fuller, George N.
Fulrath, Logan.
Furber, Holden.

G

Gage, Mrs. William Glover.
Galpin, William F.
Garber, Paul N.
Gearhart, Virginia.
Geise, John J.
George, Robert H.
Gershoy, Leo.
Gewehr, Wesley M.
Gibb, Harley Lawrence.
Gibbons, Lois Oliphant.
Gilbert, Amy M.
Gillespie, James Edward.
Glazebrook, George de T.
Gotwald, William K.
Graham, Hugh.
Gras, Norman S. B.
Gray, Helen Tolerton.
Gray, Helm.
Green, Clarence.
Greene, Evarts B.
Griebling, Faye G.
Gronert, Theodore G.
Grose, Clyde L.
Guilday, Rev. Peter.

H

Hafen, L. R.
Hall, Dana W.
Hamer, P. M.
Hamer, Mrs. P. M.
Hanke, Lewis U.
Harper, Samuel N.
Harrell, I. S., and wife.
Hatfield, George B.
Hay, T. R.
Hayden, J. R.
Hedger, George A.
Hedges, James B.
Helmreich, E. C.
Hempsted, Joanna K.
Henderson, L. J.
Hickey, Rev. Edward J.
Hicks. John Donald.
Higby, C. P.
Higgins, Ruth L.
Hill, Lawrence F.
Hinsdale, Mary L.
Hinsdale, Mildred.
Hirsch, Arthur H.
Hockett, Homer C.
Hodder, F. H.

Hoekstra, Peter.
Hoffman, J. Wesley.
Holen, Mrs. Theda Shaw.
Hoskins, Halford L.
Hoskins, Mildred.
House, R. B.
Hovde, Brynjolf J.
Hubbard, Ursula P.
Hubbart, H. C.
Hubbell, Paul Edgar.
Hughes, J. B.
Hull, Charles H.
Hulme, Harold.
Humphrey, E. F.
Hunter, William C.
Huth, Carl F., jr.
Hyma, Albert.

I

Inada, H. S.

J

James, J. A.
Jameson, Hugh.
Jameson, J. F.
Janney, Almeda May.
Joranson, Einar.
Jenison, Marguerite E.
Jenks, William L.
Jernegan, M. W.
Johnson, Allen.
Jones, Amy H.
Jones, Maurine A.
Jones, Paul V. B.
Jones, R. L.
Jordan, Henry D.

K

Kaiser, W. L.
Kaltchas, Nicholas S.
Keen, Mrs. Emma V. W.
Keim, C. Ray.
Kellar, Herbert A.
Kellogg, Louise P.
Keppel, Mrs. Herbert.
Kerner, Robert J.
Kieffer, Maj. Pierre V.
Kimball, Edith M.
Klett, Guy S.
Kline, Allen M.
Klinger, A. Conn.
Klingenhagen, Anna M.
Knaplund, Paul.
Knappen, M. M.
Knauss, James Owen.
Knowlton, Daniel C.
Knudson, John I.
Kohl, Clayton C.
Kohler, Max J.
Konno, Kane T.
Kraus, Margaret A.
Krausnick, Gertrude.
Krey, A. C.
Kull, Irving S.
Kusterer, Elizabeth.

L

Labaree, Leonard W.
Laistner, Max L. W.
Landon, Fred.
Langer, William Leonard.
Laprade, W. T.
Larzelere, Claude S.
Leaman, Bertha Ruth.
Learned, H. Barrett.
Leek, Cecil.
Leffler, Emil.
Liebig, Pauline.
Lindley, Charley A.
Lingley, Charles R.
Locke, L. Leland.
Lonn, Ella.
Lough, Susan M.
Lounsbury, Ralph G.
Lydenberg, H. M.
Lynch, William O.

M

McAllister, Sister M. Henrietta.
McArthur, Duncan.
McFayden, Donald.
McGrane, R. C.
McGuire, Peter S.
Mackay, Dorothy Louise.
McKinley, Silas B.
MacKinney, Loren C.
McLaughlin, A. C.
McMurry, Donald L.
McNeal, Edgar H.
Madden, Sister M. Daniel.
Maddox, Margaret L.
Malin, James C.
Manhart, George B.
Mannhardt, Rev. Francis.
Marion, W. E.
Marsh, Frank Burr.
Marshall, Thomas M.
Martel, Charles.
Martin, A. E.
Martin, Wm. J.
Mason, John B.
Matthews, D. Roy.
Mecham, J. Lloyd.
Mereness, Newton D.
Meyer, Jacob C.
Miller, Raymond C.
Mitchell, H. C.
Moody, Robert E.
Moody, V. A.
Mook, Maurice O.
Moore, Charles.
Moore, David R.
Moore, George H.
Moran, Sister Marie Kieran.
Morford, Dale D.
Morgan, W. T.
Morrow, R. L.
Munro, Dana C.
Muzzey, David S

N

Nash, John W.
Nelson, Ernest W.
Norton, Sister M. Aquinas.
Norton, Margaret C.
Nussbaum, Frederick L.
Nute, Grace L.

O

O'Geron, Graeme.
Oldfather, Charles H.
Oliver, John W.
Olmstead, A. T.
Osgood, Miss C. L.
Osgood, Ernest S.

P

Packard, Sidney R.
Page, Edward C.
Paine, Mrs. C. S.
Paltsits, Victor Hugo.
Park, Robert.
Paullin, C. O.
Pautz, William Carl.
Paxson, Frederic L.
Pease Theodore.
Perkins, Clarence.
Perkins, Dexter.

Pfeiffer, Laura B.
Phillips, Burr W.
Phillips, Ulrich B.
Pierce, Bessie L.
Pieters, Aleida J.
Pollard, Annie A.
Power, Mary F.
Pray, Carl E.
Price, Ralph R.
Prichard, Walter.
Priddy, Mrs. Bessie Leach.
Priddy, Frances E.
Priestley, H. I.
Pritchett, John Perry.
Purcell, Richard J.

Q

Quaife, M. M.
Quigley, H. S.

R

Ramsay, Robert G.
Randall, J. G.
Read, Conyers.
Reeves, Jesse S.
Reuter, Bertha Ann.
Richardson, Ernest C.
Riegel, Robert E.
Riker, T. W.
Rippy, James F.
Roach, Hannah G.
Robertson, James A.
Robertson, William S.
Rodkey, Frederick S.
Root, W. T.
Roseboom, Eugene H.
Ross, Earle Dudley.
Rostovtzeff, M. T.
Russell, Nelson V.
Russell, Robert R.

S

Sagendorph, E. Margaret.
Sawyer, Frank L.
Schaeffer, Paul.
Schafer, Joseph.
Schlesinger, A. M.
Schmitt, Bernadotte E.
Schwalm, V. F.
Schwarz, John.
Scott, Nancy E.
Scott, S. Morley.
Sears, Louis Martin.
Selden, Joseph P.
Sessions, Dorothy M.
Shannon, Fred A.
Shearer, Augustus H.
Sheldon, Addison E.
Shenk, H. H.
Shipman, Henry R.
Shippee, L. B.
Shoemaker, Floyd C.
Shortridge, Wilson P.
Shryock, Richard H.
Shumway, A. Katherine.
Shupp, Paul F.
Siebert, Wilbur H.
Slifer, Walter L.
Sloan, Jennie A.
Slosson, Preston W.
Smith, Ernest A.
Sontag, Raymond J.
Sorenson, C. M.
Sparrow, Caroline L.
Sperry, E. E.
Stanclift, Henry C.
Stephens. F. F.
Stephenson, N. W.
Stephenson, Wendell H.
Stevens, J. Harold.
Stevens, Wayne E.
Stone, Mrs. Mary H.
Storms, Albert B.
Swanson, F. C.
Sweet, A. H.
Sweet, William W.

T

Thomas, S. E.
Thompson, Frederic L.
Thompson, James Westfall.
Thoraley, Isobel.
Trever, A. A.
Trexler, H. A.
Trotter, R. G.
Tryon, Warren S.
Tschan, Francis J.

U

Usher, Roland Greene.

V

Van Antwerp, H.
Vander Velde, Alice.
Vander Velde, Lewis G.
Van Slyck, DeForest.
Vasiliev (Vassilieff), Alexander.
Vinacke, H. M.
Volwiler, A. T.

W

Wales, Jackson White.
Walter, Ella C.
Way, Royal B.
Webster, Edwin W.
Weisenburger, Francis P.
Wertenbaker, Thomas J.
Westermann, W. L.
Wheeler, Benjamin Webb.
Whitelaw, William Menzies.
Wilgus, A. Curtis.
Willard, James F.
Williams, Clarence Russell.
Williams, Mary W.
Willson, David Harris.
Wilson, Amy Anita.
Wing, Jefferson T.
Wirth, Fremont P.
Wittke, Carl, and wife.
Wood, Harry H.
Woodburn, James Albert.
Woodburn, Miss Janet M.
Woodring, Warner F.
Wright, Arthur B.
Wright, John K.
Wriston, Henry M.
Wyckoff, Charles T.
Wyllys, R. K.

Z

Zéligzon, Maurice.
Zerkel, M. L.

II. PROCEEDINGS OF THE TWENTY-FIRST ANNUAL MEETING OF THE PACIFIC COAST BRANCH OF THE AMERICAN HISTORICAL ASSOCIATION

SEATTLE, WASH., NOVEMBER 27–28, 1925

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The twenty-first annual meeting of the Pacific Coast Branch of the American Historical Association was held at the University of Washington on Friday and Saturday, November 27 and 28, 1925. The program committee consisted of Edmond S. Meany, Miss Elizabeth Rowell, Edgar E. Robinson, Charles E. Chapman, and Andrew Fish. The general committee on arrangements was composed of Edward McMahon, Miss Ebba Dahlin, Carl Mauelshagen, J. A. O. Larsen, Manning Cox, J. Orin Oliphant, and Herbert C. Fish. The president of the branch, Prof. William A. Morris, presided at the three sessions. Representatives from the universities and colleges of the Pacific coast were present at the meeting, the attendance on Friday being about 130 and on Saturday about 90.

The first paper read at the general session Friday afternoon was that of Prof. Payson J. Treat, of Stanford University, entitled "Our Asiatic neighbors." The author surveyed the changing opinions which the western world has held regarding its Asiatic neighbors. This paper has been printed in the Washington Historical Quarterly, Volume XVII, No. 2, April, 1926. The second paper of the session, by Prof. W. N. Sage, of the University of British Columbia, dealt with "Canada on the Pacific, 1866–1925." The writer traced the process by which British Columbia came into being and linked her fortunes with the sister Provinces of the Dominion of Canada in 1871. He also discussed the principal problems confronting Canada on the Pacific coast. This paper has been published in the Washington Historical Quarterly for April, 1926. The third paper of this session, entitled "Materials of the Nootka Sound controversy in Mexican archives," was presented by Prof. Herbert E. Bolton, of the University of California. In the archives of Mexico are extensive collections of Pacific history documents which offer unique opportunities for writing the history of Spain's activities in the North Pacific for the last quarter of the eighteenth century. The Mexican archives not only duplicate the important documents which are in the more famous archives of Spain but also include many documents which are not found in the collections of Madrid and Seville. Professor Bolton urged that the Spanish materials in the Mexican archives should be studied by American scholars in order that a more complete account might be written of Spain's influence on northern Pacific history.

The annual dinner was at 8 o'clock in the Olympic Hotel, Prof. Edmond S. Meany presiding. Brief informal talks were made by representatives from the various universities and colleges. The president's annual address was delivered by Prof. William A. Morris, of the University of California.

The first paper of the Saturday morning session was presented by Prof. Donald O. Wagner, of Reed College, "The growth of legislative independence in the Colonies." The author reviewed the efforts of the Colonies to escape from the jurisdiction of Parliament and analyzed the open opposition in the Colonies to the intervention of Parliament in colonial affairs. The second paper of the session, by Prof. Edward McMahon, was entitled "The campaign of 1866." The author presented an extensive study of the beginnings of the conflict between President Johnson and the House of Representatives in the congressional session of December, 1865, and of the subsequent efforts of the President to hold the party together. He analyzed the break-up of the administration support in the summer of 1866 and showed how the injection of war issues into the congressional campaign increased the Republican congressional majority. The third paper of the session, by Prof. Henry S. Lucas, dealt with "The political significance of the marriage of Edward III and Philippa of Hainault." The author showed the feudal and dynastic position of Count William, who was the father-in-law of Count Juliers, the Emperor Louis of Germany, and, after the marriage of his daughter Philippa in 1328, of King Edward III of England. The author stated that the quarrel between Count William and his brother-in-law Philip VI explained the alignment of the Low Country princes with England in the Hundred Years' War.

At the business session which followed, the committee on nominations, consisting of Waldemar Westergaard, chairman, Dan E. Clark, and Edward McMahon, reported the following nominations:

President, Oliver H. Richardson, University of Washington.
Vice president, Cardinal Goodwin, Mills College.
Secretary-treasurer, Ralph H. Lutz, Stanford University.
Council: The above officers and Frank A. Golder, Stanford University; John C. Parish, University of California, Southern Branch; W. N. Sage, University of British Columbia; Olive Kunz, State Teachers' College, San Jose.
Delegate of the Pacific Coast Branch to the American Historical Association, E. D. Adams, Stanford University.

On motion the report of the nominating committee was adopted and these nominees were declared elected for the ensuing year.

The committee on resolutions, consisting of Oliver H. Richardson, chairman, Payson J. Treat, and Herbert E. Bolton, and the committee on publicity, Waldemar Westergaard, chairman, presented the following resolution:

The Pacific Coast Branch of the American Historical Association desires to place itself on record as favoring any practicable proposal that will provide more adequate facilities than at present exist for the publication of the historical

research carried on in various fields by its members on this coast. We are proud of the American Historical Association, of the high standards it has consistently maintained, and the eminence among scientific historical periodicals which its Review has achieved; but we recognize, as do its editors, that it can not be expected to provide an adequate outlet for an historical production which has increased manyfold since its founding a generation ago. On the other hand, we recognize the important service being rendered by a number of regional publications on the Pacific coast in their respective fields. Nevertheless, the unprecedented development of historical study in the universities and colleges of the Pacific slope make necessary more adequate provision for publication facilities for the results of research than can be reasonably extended by the above-mentioned central and local agencies. During the past 30 years the United States has vastly widened its horizons—intellectual, economic, political. The problems arising from our position in the Pacific Ocean area, from our participation in the World War and in the work of rehabilitation and readjustment that has followed it, a growing appreciation of the complex character of our own civilization and of its organic relation to the other cultures past and present—these are among the things that suggest the need of considering seriously how the Pacific Coast Branch may aid most effectively the cause of historical investigation and the earnest search for the truth for which the parent organization stands.

We therefore request the committee on publications to continue its labors, and to report any conclusions it may reach to the next annual meeting of the Pacific Coast Branch.

This resolution was adopted.

On motion the members of the committee on publicity were continued in office for one year.

Prof. J. J. Van Nostrand, jr., resigned after several years of service as representative of the Pacific Coast Branch on the board of directors of the National Council for Social Studies. Prof. Edward McMahon was elected to succeed him.

The meeting of Saturday afternoon was the teachers' session. The first paper, by Prof. Dan E. Clark, of the University of Oregon, was entitled "The movement to the Far West in the decade of the sixties." The author surveyed the movements in the decade of the sixties which brought large numbers of Americans into the Far West and laid the foundation for permanent prosperity in the Rocky Mountain and Pacific coast regions. A general discussion followed the reading of this paper. It has been published in the Washington Historical Quarterly for April, 1926. The second paper of the session, by Prof. Herbert H. Gowen, considered the question "Should we study the history of Asia?" The author discussed the problem of the unity of history in general and presented reasons for studying, at least in outline, the record of the Asiatic Continent. This paper was also printed in the Washington Historical Quarterly for April, 1926, and formed in large part the introduction to the writer's "Outline of History" which was published in 1926. There was a general discussion of the problems presented by Professor Gowen.

President Richardson announced that the arrangement for the twenty-second annual meeting of the Pacific Coast Branch of the American Historical Association would be made by the council. After an expression of the association's appreciation of the efforts of the officers and committees the meeting adjourned.

RALPH H. LUTZ.

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